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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 11, 1910

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No. 7

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Worn garments from our shop we urge you to investigate their merits. You cannot do yourself a greater favor than to learn what correctly fitted clothes feel like, and be able to note what a difference they will make in your appearance. When you wear them you will realize how much goodness is where you can't see it.

The fine materials and tailoring which are the foundation of all FRIEND MADE CLOTHES keep them in shape until they are worn threadbare. Our guarantee relieves you of every element of risk.

R. R. COYLE

Berea,

Kentucky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mayor Gaynor Shot—The Tariff Talks—Government Economy—Tennessee Saved—Insurgent Victories.

TRIES TO KILL GAYNOR:—Jas. Gallagher, a discharged city employe, fired at Mayor Gaynor of New York City, Tuesday afternoon, a bullet entering below the right ear and lodging in the tongue. The mayor, who is making such a notable record was starting abroad for a vacation. He may recover.

RECORD TARIFF INCOME:—Despite the faults of the Payne-Aldrich tariff it has produced \$15,000,000 more revenue than was received in 1907, and \$75,000,000 more than in any other year.

TAFT SAVES MONEY:—The last congress appropriated \$100,000 to President Taft to enable him to secure the advice and clerical help to properly study how the various executive departments might be conducted more efficiently and economically. Federal economy and better business methods have saved the country over \$11,000,000 in the post office department and \$12,000,000 at the New York customs house this last year alone.

ROOSEVELT STUDIES SOCIOLOGY:—Roosevelt recently traveled 150 miles in one day mingling among people of all stations of life in the mountains of Pennsylvania. He mixed with the miners, who called him Teddy, as well as with the society people at the mountain summer camps. He visited a proud mother of 12 children.

LAND FRAUD SENSATIONS:—The investigation resulting from charges made by Senator Gore in the senate shortly before adjournment has brought out the charge that Vice-President Sherman is interested in the big land frauds that would have made \$3,000,000 for the attorney, McMurray.

CLEAN TENNESSEE POLITICS:—Clean politics won out in Tennessee lately. Gov. Patterson, (Dem.) had threatened the Judges of the Tennessee Court of Appeals (all Dem.) with defeat if they did not obey him in the Cooper cases. They acted independently, the Democratic machine nominated new judges, the old judges ran on an independent platform, the Republicans refused to nominate men against them and they were re-elected on the independent ticket.

INSURGENCY GROWING:—Government belongs to the people, not to self-appointed politicians,—a theory often preached but seldom practiced,—but fortunately gaining ground now. Cannon can't understand government by the people and so doesn't see the harm he is doing his party. The result is that seven of the eight Congressmen lately nominated in Kansas are insurgents, or progressives, and the insurgents had a majority of 200 in the Iowa convention, which endorsed its insurgent Senators and condemned the present tariff.

MRS. FROST'S LETTER

English Farm Life Described—Rich Farmers Who Own no Land. Laborers—Description of the Hall—Old Time Owner Named Frost—Dr. Frost Improving.

Doveton Hall,
Bury St. Edmunds,
July 25 1910.

Dear friends of Berea:

For a month we have been at Doveton Hall, a farm four miles from town—a sleepy little town, where Mr. Pickwick had sad experiences.

We often drive to town and enjoy exceedingly the view of rolling farmland with clumps of trees, fields separated by hedge rows and all of the greenest green, such as we rarely see in America.

Half way out from the town is a little village with stone church, and a dozen cottages with thatched roofs. This village is owned by the Marquis and the villagers work on his estate.

The Marquis owns the farms for miles around, and, once a year, he and his family come to the great house to live during the shooting season. This house is surrounded by a park fourteen miles in circumference. The wife of the Marquis is an American lady, the people tell me. They say she has brought money to the estate, so that the village and the farms are kept up much better than formerly. In spite of her wealth, she is not proud, but keeps on exhibition the shovel her father used when working on the railroad, before he became a contractor and a rich man.

The Marquis rents out the farms on his estate to men of executive ability and means, who are able to furnish stock and implements and to make the first payment of rent. Each farm is furnished with a large comfortable house, the house of the farmer, cottages for day laborers, barns and outbuildings. The Marquis keeps up all repairs and pays taxes; the farmer pays a rent of about three dollars an acre. Twice a year, on a set day, the farmers take the rent money to town, and pay it to the business manager of the estate. Then they go to the hotel and are guests of the Marquis at dinner. Some of these farmers show great business ability. One, near by, rents four thousand acres of land and is counted very rich. Americans find it difficult to think of a rich farmer who doesn't own any land; but there are many such here who live in commodious, well furnished houses, drive out in good style, dress their families well, educate their children and have a bank account.

The farm laborer seems to carry the heavy end. He works for three dollars a week. How he supports a family on that amount is a mystery, but his children look well and clean as they pass by to school, and the family is decent at church. Most of their cottage homes are really beautiful, neat and cosy, with flowers for their chief ornament. Often vegetables are cultivated in their front yards, but there is always a border of flowers.

The farmer with whom we live, pays a rental of twelve hundred dollars on four hundred acres of land. He

"THE LAND OF THE FREE."

A few weeks ago we published in a news item the criminal statistics of the United States as quoted by Judge Benton in an address before the State Bar Association at Middlesboro—10,000 murders every year, and only two out of every hundred of the murderers punished.

The figures of the Judge were taken from an article in *The World Today*, and they show that Germany convicts and punishes 95 per cent of her murderers; Spain, 85 per cent; Italy, 75 per cent, and England, 50 per cent—a pretty good showing for these despised, monarch ridden countries.

Ours is "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Indeed—free murderers, brave murderers—all but 2 per cent of them scot-free.

You don't believe it? Well, just look back over the last ten years and see how many killings there have been in your community, and then look up the address of the perpetrators of the crime. In about 98 cases out one hundred they won't be found in the pen.

It is not quite so bad as that in your neighborhood? No, but then you have good juries, and your judges are not intimidated, neither are they subject to the party boss, and your lawyers are not slysters.

It is bad enough and the figures hurt as they ought to hurt. The idea of Spain and Italy pointing the finger of scorn at us! No wonder the U. S. is becoming the dumping ground for their criminals. It is a good place to ply their trade and escape punishment—better than the home land.

This is a terrible indictment of our courts, and the alarm is being sounded. Where is the blame and where is the remedy?

Judge Benton attributes the courts' failure to convict to "The Court House Lobby," and pleads for its elimination. Judge Faulkner, before the same Association, handled a different phase of the subject. We print his address almost in full, and ask all those who are interested in the suppression of crime and look to the courts for protection to read and think.

AND YET THERE IS BUT ONE PROBLEM.

It is the province of the courts to hold in check the riot of crime after the homes, the schools, and the churches have failed in their sphere—their sphere of implanting moral principles, their sphere of imparting ideals, their sphere of giving religious convictions.

Imagine the home upbraiding the school, the church, the courts for its own failure. When the home itself fails, it may learn to regret the failure of these other forces for righteous, but it should not throw stones. Its own house is built of glass.

There is but one problem—the problem of the home. The home is the fountain, the source, and, if the sources are all pure, the stream will be clear. Let the homes do their duty and the courts will be put out of business, at least, so far as criminal cases are concerned. They will no longer be needed as the filtering plants of the stream of civilization.

There are organizations, associations, and societies almost beyond number working to check crime and to uplift humanity, and their zeal is commendable, but most of them are trying to clear the stream after it has become muddy instead of seeking to purify the sources.

The first sphere of every worker is in the home, the home, and the chief responsibility rests upon the parents. We repeat—There is but one problem. It is all up to the parents.

does little actual labor himself but is busy supervising the twelve men and three or four boys who work for him. He raises horses, cattle, sheep and hogs for sale, and cultivates turnips, mangels, oats, barley, wheat. (Corn cannot grow in this cool climate.)

His son has begun life as an independent farmer. The oldest daughter is "at service" in a family, where she is seamstress and nurse for the children. One daughter helps the mother at home. Two others have finished the village school, and now ride on their bicycles to High School, where they are preparing to teach.

Their farm was once an independent estate owned by country gentlemen, one after the other. Such a home was often called a Hall, and so this place has been called Doveton Hall for hundreds of years. The owner had to defend his own family and property in those days, and as a protection, dug a deep ditch around his house and garden, and filled it with water some twenty feet deep. At night he would draw up the bridge and feel safe from his enemies. Until about fifty years ago this draw bridge was drawn up every night, but now, it has been made a permanent bridge over the moat which is no longer used for defense, but for water for the stock and for the children's boat.

Eight chimneys tower above the roofs of the house built in a majestic style called Elizabethan. In the back kitchen is a huge fire place with a brick oven, where the cooking is done in the summer time. One can look up the chimney and see the hams hanging to smoke. Such a chimney would accommodate Santa Claus and a large pack. In the other kitchen the cooking is done on a range in the winter time. Between the two kitchens, is the dairy, a room immaculately clean, furnished with separator and other modern appliances for butter making. The farmer and his wife take the dairy responsibility upon themselves, and a beautiful picture it is on Monday morning when the rosy faced "master" and "missus" with sleeves rolled up, stand working over the yellow butter.

In the front of the house are the "office" and family sitting room containing rare pieces of old mahogany and piano and organ. Across the hallway is the room of the house, of which the "missus" is justly proud, for has not the Marquis been offered four hundred dollars for the

oak paneled walls which go back to Queen Elizabeth's day? On the floors above are large sleeping rooms with low ceilings, projecting timbers, and iron window frames.

Some three hundred years ago, this farm was owned by a family named Frost who seem to have been relatives of the Frosts who left this country to settle in America. As Cleveland says, "We ought to feel at home in a house that was owned by a third cousin of our great-great-great grandfather."

We certainly have felt very much at home, and Mr. Frost has been gaining every day since we came here. While you have been trying in vain to keep cool, we have been sitting by a fire every day, and taking stiff walks to keep warm. No doubt the coolness is better for us than extreme heat. Dr. Osler, a high authority in the medical world on both sides of the ocean, tells Mr. Frost that if he will work as other men do, there is no reason why he should not live to three score and ten. This cheers us greatly and he is going to work very hard to try to learn how to work moderately.

"God be with you till we meet again," which the students sang at the station by the light of their torches as we were boarding the train, has been ringing in our ears and hearts all the year. The prayer has certainly been answered, and we hope soon to join you all in a song of gratitude.

Sincerely yours,
Ellen Frost.

"MOVING IN DAY"

Sunday is to be celebrated by the Berea Baptist Church as "Moving in Day." Dr. W. O. Powell of Louisville will preach the sermon at 11 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m., Rev. B. Hatfield, of Toledo, Ohio, will deliver an address upon "The Puritans."

Every one invited to attend the services and inspect the Sunday school addition.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The committee of the Union Church desire to announce that the Rev. G. B. Hatfield, of Toledo, Ohio, will preach in the Parish House, Sunday next at 11 o'clock. And at 7:30 in the evening he will give an address, upon "The Puritans," in the Baptist Church, this in response to a cordial invitation from the Pastor of the church, Rev. W. P. Wilks, to occupy his pulpit Sunday evening.

Opportunity

Opportunities to make money. We're all after 'em. They come to all men many times. Some men make use of them and profit thereby, and others do not. We call the former lucky.

The truth is that in order to seize opportunities when they come, you must have some ready cash on hand. Are you one of those, who, although shrewd enough to see the money making possibilities in many propositions, have to sit idly by and watch the other fellow gather in the profits because you have no money to work with?

Turn over a new leaf. Begin now to save, if ever so little. Put away a dollar or two every week in this bank. Keep it up; make a habit of it, and you will soon be well on the way to larger success.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Established 1901.

THE BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

THE BEREA FAIR

As seen by The Citizen reporter.

The Berea Fair this year was the largest and best ever held here. A clear sky, comfortable temperature, a well planned program and a large variety of amusements all worked together to make the occasion a grand success. The crowd was the largest and most orderly ever present and the attractions more numerous, varied and clean than ever before. Many of the exhibition rings were close and interesting and all of the races were quite exciting.

We are sure the home-made stuffs were good for the expression on the judges' faces grew until they finished and suddenly realized that they would have to come back to common board again. And we think the people that exhibited stock or displayed their own skill were pleased as we remember the smile that crept across the face of little May Powers when she took the first prize as the best girl rider under fifteen years of age. And the visitors were either contented with their means or else they were "broke" for they patronized the wheels of fortune less than usual despite the many chances they had.

Of course there were the snake charmers, a merry-go-round, fortune wheels, baby racks, toy balloon agents and even a medicine man who had reverted to Indian herbs, and an Indian who affected to pull teeth without pain. A clean show with good juggling feats, slack wire performances and educated monkeys and a ferris wheel were features of amusement unusual to Berea Fairs. These were the attractions that entertained the larger number of people who were present. In fact everybody was contented except the ice cream cone man, for the weather was too moderate for his wares.

For those who were interested in the ring exhibitions, horse and horsemanship commanded most attention. And they deserved all the attention they received for these were uniformly of a very high class. Fewer people cared for the awarding of prizes for the best bread, butter, biscuit and hams but seemed to be more attracted by the more showy display of cake, ice cream and sherbet. It is to be regretted that more people do not take part in these most valuable features of our fair, for it is the encouragement to the raising of good stock of all kinds and the making of good farm product that make fairs a success, rather than the allurements of witches, wonderful medicines and popular entertainments that are necessary side features. It was noticeable that there were more entries of cake and ice cream than of good bread and roasts and the more wholesome foods. We feel sure that if the public would take more interest in the fair management would soon add rings for exhibiting good farm stock beside saddle and driving horses, draft horses, milk and beef cows, hogs, and also exhibits of good grain.

We hope to see the time when the general public will pay more attention to the practical side of these fairs and then the farmers' pockets will be full, and out of their surplus the side shows will be generously patronized. It is too much like our games of baseball where a crowd of several hundreds

(Continued on fifth page.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

McCreary for Governor—Boy Found in Cistern—Another Raise to L. & N. Employees—Tuberculosis Exhibits—Jail-breakers Caught.

MAY GET GOVERNMENT REBATE:—The Federal Government issued draft orders during the Civil War even though Kentucky was supplying more than her quota. Now 2,000 men expect rebates averaging \$300 for paying substitutes when illegally drafted.

MCCREARY FOR GOVERNOR:—Former Senator James B. McCreary last week announced that he was ready to enter the gubernatorial contest in the next race. He has been named as the man who can unite all Democratic forces and give most hope of victory.

DEMMA MYSTERY CLEARED:—The body of little Frank Demma, who disappeared some weeks ago, was accidentally discovered in a cistern lately. The father was not allowed to see the mutilated body and hysterically tried to commit suicide, but was hindered by his friends.

L. & N. RAISED PAY:—After long conference with a committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has adopted the system of paying its engineers on the mileage scale instead of day wages. The rate adopted raised the pay of all, particularly of those who have been receiving little.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITS:—The Lexington Anti-Tuberculosis Association will have a practical demonstration of the dangers and means of preventing tuberculosis. The state association is seeking help from the State Board of Health in fitting up an exhibit to go into the field and visit all the county fairs and teachers' institutes and many towns.

FUGITIVES SURRENDER:—Two men who broke jail at London, after two days flight, hungry and tired, peacefully gave up to the sheriff and a posse of forty men in Knox County.

SPECIAL SERVICES

A series of meetings will begin at the church of Christ Aug. 15th. The Evangelist is a man of twenty years experience, reared in Ireland, he preaches the word of God boldly and with power. The chorus will be led by a competent singing Evangelist, a graduate from the Music Department of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and Hiram College, Ohio. All are invited to attend these meetings.

J. A. Watson, Pastor.

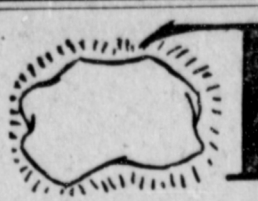
AT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. W. O. Berckman of Williamsburg, State Supt. of A. M. A. work will preach at the Congregational church each night next week at 7:30, Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. All are cordially invited. Rev. Mr. Berckman is a powerful speaker and may be listened to with great profit by all who hear him.

WANTED:—Reliable, energetic man to sell Lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission.

STETSON OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE: House and lot on Walnut Street. Cottage of five rooms, well built, nearly new. For terms call on Mrs. Lida Whyland.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



By F. MARION CRAWFORD
 AUTHOR OF "SARACINESA," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
 ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was rescued from a water gourd. Saad, who had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg, and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$50,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Kralinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Pinney, a Jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logotheti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Logotheti's associations with Baraka were open to suspicion, and so informed Margaret.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Without further consulting Margaret, who had seated herself before the dressing-table, Potts proceeded to fasten a broad-brimmed black straw hat on the thick brown hair; she then spread an immense white veil over it, drew it under her mistress' chin and knotted it in a way that would have amazed a seaman.

When Margaret was putting on her gloves, Mrs. Rushmore herself came to the door, knocked and opened discreetly before there was any answer. "My dear child," she asked, "what in the world is the matter? Nothing serious, I trust?"

"Oh, nothing," Margaret answered, going forward to meet her, and finding her natural voice. "I'm sorry if I've kept you waiting."

"It's so unlike you, my dear," Mrs. Rushmore said, with emphasis; "and Potts looked quite grave when she brought me your message half an hour ago."

"You would have been more surprised if she had burst out laughing," Margaret said viciously.

"My dear," Mrs. Rushmore answered, "I'm astonished at you! I know something has happened. I know it. You are not yourself this morning."

This was a statement so evidently absurd that it could not be answered except by a flat contradiction; so Margaret said nothing, and went on working her hand into a perfectly new glove.

"I see that you have not even opened your letters," Mrs. Rushmore continued severely. "Except that," she added, noticing the loose sheets of Lady Maud's letter on the toilet-table.

Margaret gathered them up hastily, folded them into a crumpled package and thrust them into the empty envelope. For once, she had forgotten her caution, but she retrieved herself by pushing the thick letter into her long glove, much to Potts' distress, for it made an ugly lump. She made it worse by forcing in the second envelope, which contained the newspaper cutting.

"I'm ready now," she said.

Mrs. Rushmore turned and led the way with stately steps; she was always imposing, but when she was offended she was monumental. The two went out in silence, and walked slowly down the straight, dull street side by side. Mrs. Rushmore spoke first, after they had gone some distance.

"I know," she said, "that something has happened. It was in that letter. You cannot deny it, Margaret. It was in the letter you folded in that hurried manner."

"The news was," answered the prima donna, still vicious.

"I told you so. My dear child, it's not of the slightest use to try to deceive me. I've known you since you were a child."

"I'm not trying to deceive you."

"When I asked what had happened, you answered, 'Nothing.' I do not call that very frank, do you?"

"Potts was there, to begin," explained Margaret crossly.

But Mrs. Rushmore no longer heard. Her head was up, her parasol lay back upon her shoulder, her faded eyes were brighter than before, and the beginning of a social smile wreathed her hitherto grave lips.

"There's Mr. Van Torp, my dear," she said in quite another tone, and very low, "and unless I'm much mistaken—yes, I knew it! He's with Count Kralinsky. I saw the count from the window yesterday when he arrived. I hope our friend will present him."

"I dare say," Margaret answered in-

differently, but surveying the two men through the white mist of her thick veil.

"Yes," said Mrs. Rushmore with delight, and almost whispering in her excitement. "He has seen us, and now he's telling the count who we are."

Margaret was used to her excellent old friend's ways on such occasions, and gave no more heed to them than she would have given to a kitten scampering after a ball of string. The kitten would certainly catch the ball in the end, and Mrs. Rushmore would as surely capture the lion.

Mr. Van Torp raised his hat when he was within four or five paces of the ladies, and his companion, who was a head and shoulders taller than he, slackened his pace and stopped a little way behind him as Mrs. Rushmore shook hands and Margaret nodded pleasantly.

"May I present Count Kralinsky?" asked the American. "I've met him before, and we've just renewed our acquaintance."

Mr. Van Torp looked from Mrs. Rushmore to Margaret, and tried to see her expression through her veil. She answered his look by a very slight inclination of the head.

"We shall be delighted," said the elder lady, speaking for both.

enumerating their acquaintances. Kralinsky was surprised at the number of Mrs. Rushmore's friends, but the count seemed to know everybody, from all the grand dukes and archdukes in Russia, Germany, and Austria, to the author of the latest successful play in Paris, and the man of science who had discovered how to cure gout by radium. Kralinsky had done the cure, seen the play, and dined with the royalties within the last few weeks. Mrs. Rushmore thought him one of the most charming men she had ever met.

In the rear Mr. Van Torp and the prima donna were not talking; but he looked at her, she looked at him, they both looked at Kralinsky's back, and then they once more looked at each other and nodded; which meant that Van Torp had recognized the man he had met selling rubies in New York, and that Margaret understood this.

"I'll tell you something else that's quite funny, if you don't mind dropping a little further behind," he said. Margaret walked still more slowly till a dozen paces separated them from the other two.

"What is it?" she asked in a low tone.

"I believe he's my old friend from whom I learned to whistle 'Parsifal,'" answered the American. "I'm pretty sure of it, in spite of a good many years and a beard—two things that change a man. See his walk? See how he turns his toes in? Most cowboys walk like that."

"How very odd that you should meet again!" Margaret was surprised,

lying on the counter where any one could take it is simply incomprehensible. That's what you heard in my voice when I said that men are credulous."

Mr. Van Torp thought he had heard even more in her accent when she had pronounced Logotheti's name. Besides, she generally called him "Logo," as all his friends did. The American said nothing for a moment, but he glanced repeatedly at the white veil, through which he saw her handsome features without their expression.

"Well," he said at last, almost to himself, for he hardly expected her to understand the language of his surprise, "that beats the band!"

"It really is rather odd, you know," responded Margaret, who understood perfectly. "If you think I've adorned the truth I'll give you the police court report. I have it in my glove. Lady Maud sent it to me with a letter."

She added, after an instant's hesitation, "I'm not sure that I shall not give you that to read, too, for there's something about you in it, and she is your best friend, isn't she?"

"Out and out, I dare say you'd smile if I told you that I asked her to help me to get you to change your mind."

"No," Margaret answered, turning slowly to look at him. "She tells me so in this letter."

"Does she really?" Van Torp had guessed as much, and had wished to undermine the surprise he supposed that Margaret had in store for him. "That's just like her straightforward way of doing things. She told me frankly that she wouldn't lift a finger to influence you. However, it can't be helped, I suppose."

The conclusion of the speech seemed to be out of the logical sequence.

"She has done more than lift a finger now," Margaret said.

"Has she offended you?" Van Torp ventured to ask, for he did not understand the constant subnote of anger he heard in her voice. "I know she would not mean to do that."

"No. You don't understand. I've telegraphed to ask her to join us here."

Van Torp was really surprised now, and his face showed it.

"I wish we were somewhere alone," Margaret continued. "I mean, out of



quietly on without turning her head, being absorbed and charmed by Kralinsky's conversation.

"You may as well read the newspaper cutting now," Margaret said when they had begun to walk again. "That cannot attract attention, even if she does look round, and it explains a good many things. It's in the thinner envelope, of course."

Van Torp fumbled in the pocket of his jacket, and brought out the slip of newspaper without the envelope, a precaution which Margaret noticed and approved.

She watched him intently while he read the printed report, but his face did not change in the least. At that short distance she could see every shade of his expression through the white veiling, though he could not see hers at all. He finished reading, folded the slip carefully, and put it into his pocket-book instead of returning it to the envelope.

"It does look queer," he said slowly.

"Now let me ask you one thing, but don't answer me unless you like. It's not mere inquisitiveness on my part. As Margaret said nothing, though he waited a moment for her answer, he went on. "That ruby, now—I suppose it's to be cut for you, isn't it?"

"Yes. He gave it to me in Versailles, and I kept it some days. Then he asked me to let him have it to take to London when I came here."

"Just so. Thank you. One more question, if I may. That stone I gave you, I swear I don't know that it's not glass—anyhow, that stone, does it look at all like the one that was stolen?"

"Oh, no! It's quite another shape and size. Why do you ask? I don't quite see."

"What I mean is, if these people are around selling rubies, there may be two very much alike, that's all."

"Well, if there were? What of it?"

"Suppose—I'm only supposing, mind, that the girl really had another stone about her a good deal like the



She Watched Him Intently While He Read the Printed Report.

Mr. Van Torp introduced the count to Mrs. Rushmore and then to Margaret, calling her "Miss Donne," and she saw that the man was handsome as well as tall and strong. He had a magnificent golden beard, a clear complexion, and rather uncertain blue eyes, in one of which he wore a single eyeglass without a string. He was quietly dressed and wore no jewelry, excepting one ring, in which blazed a large "tallow-topped" ruby. He had the unmistakable air of a man of the world, and was perfectly at his ease. When he raised his straw hat he disclosed a very white forehead, and short, thick fair hair. There was no sign of approaching middle age in his face or figure, but Margaret felt, or guessed, that he was older than he looked.

In her stiffly correct French, Mrs. Rushmore said that she was enchanted to make his acquaintance, and Margaret murmured sweetly but unintelligibly.

"The count speaks English perfectly," observed Mr. Van Torp.

He ranged himself beside Margaret, leaving the foreigner to Mrs. Rushmore, much to her gratification.

"We were going to walk," she said.

"Will you join us?" And she moved on.

"It is a great pleasure to meet you," Kralinsky said by way of opening the conversation. "I have often heard of you from friends in Paris. Your little dinners at Versailles are famous all over Europe. I am sure we have many mutual friends, though you may never have heard my name."

Mrs. Rushmore was visibly pleased, and as the way was not very wide, Margaret and Van Torp dropped behind. They soon heard the other two

but not deeply interested by this new development.

"Well," said Van Torp thoughtfully, "if I'd known I was going to meet him somewhere, I'd have said this was as likely a place as any to find him in, now that I know what it was he whistled. But I admit that the other matter has more in it. I wonder what would happen if I asked him about Miss Barrack?"

"Nothing," Margaret answered confidently. "Nothing would happen. He has never heard of her."

Van Torp's sharp eyes tried in vain to penetrate the veil.

"That's not quite clear," he observed. "Or else this isn't my good day."

"The girl fooled you," said Margaret in a low voice. "Did she mention his name to you?"

"Well no—"

"She never saw him in her life, or if she ever did, it was she who robbed him of rubies; and it was not the other way, as you supposed. Men are generally inclined to believe what a nice-looking girl tells them!"

"That's true," Van Torp admitted. "But all the same, I don't quite understand you. There's a meaning in your voice that's not in the words. Excuse me if I'm not quick enough this morning, please. I'm doing my best."

"Your friend Baraka has been arrested and sent to prison in London for stealing a very valuable ruby from the counter in Pinney's," Margaret explained. "The stone had just been taken there by Mons. Logotheti to be cut. The girl must have followed him without his knowing it, and watched her chance, though how old Pinney can have left such a thing



"I Took a Sort of interest in That Tartar Girl."

the way of Mrs. Rushmore. She knows nothing about all this, but she saw me cramming the letters into my glove, and I cannot possibly let her see me giving them to you."

"Oh, well, let me think," said the millionaire. "I guess I want to buy some photographs of Bayreuth and the 'Parsifal' characters in that shop, there on the right. Suppose you wait outside the door, so that Mrs. Rushmore can see you if she turns around. She'll understand that I'm inside. If you drop your parasol towards her, you can get the letters out, can't you? Then as I come out you can just pass them to me behind the parasol, and we'll go on. How's that? It won't take one second, anyhow. You can make believe your glove's uncomfortable and you're fidgeting it, if anybody you know comes out of the shop. Will that do? Here we are. Shall I go in?"

"Yes. Don't be long! I'll cough when I'm ready."

The operation succeeded, and the more easily as Mrs. Rushmore went

one that was stolen, and that somebody else was the thief. Queer things like that have happened before."

"Yes. But old Pinney is one of the first experts in the world, and he swore to the ruby."

"That's so," said Van Torp thoughtfully. "I forgot that."

"And if she had the other stone, she had stolen it from Mons. Logotheti, I have not the least doubt."

"I daresay," replied the millionaire. "I'm not her attorney. I'm not trying to defend her. I was only thinking."

"She was at his house in Paris," Margaret said, quite unable to keep her own counsel now. "It was when I was at Versailles."

"You don't say so! Are you sure of that?"

"He admitted it when I was talking to him through the telephone, and I heard her speaking to him in a language I did not understand."

"Did you really? Well, well!" Mr. Van Torp was beginning to be puzzled again. "Nice voice, hasn't she?"

"Yes. He tried to make me think he wasn't sure whether the creature was a boy or a girl."

"Maybe he wasn't sure himself," suggested the American, but the tone in which she had spoken the word "creature" had not escaped him.

He was really trying to put the case in a fair light, and was not at all maneuvering to ascertain her state of mind. That was clear enough now. How far she might go he could not tell, but what she had just said, coupled with the way in which she spoke of the man to whom she was engaged as "Mons. Logotheti," made it quite evident that she was profoundly incensed against him, and Van Torp became more than ever anxious not to do anything underhand.

"Look here," he said, "I'm going to tell you something. I took a sort of interest in that Tartar girl the only time I saw her. I don't know why. I dare say I was taken in by her—just ordinary 'taken in,' like a tenderfoot. I gave her that fellow's address in New York. He nodded towards Kralinsky. 'When I found he was here, I wired Logotheti to tell her, since she's after him. I suppose I thought Logotheti would go right away and find her, and get more mixed up with her than ever. It was mean of me, wasn't it? That's why I've told you. You see, I didn't know anything about all this, and that makes it meaner still, doesn't it?'"

Possibly if he had told her these facts 48 hours earlier she might have been annoyed, but at present they seemed to be rather in his favor. At all events he was frank, she thought. He declared war on his rival, and meant to fight according to the law of nations. Lady Maud would not be his friend if he were playing any double game, but she had stuck to him throughout his trouble in the spring, he had emerged victorious and reinstated in public opinion, and she had been right. Lady Maud knew him better than any one else, and she was a good woman, if there ever was one.

Yet he had accused himself of having acted "meanly." Margaret did not like the word, and threw up her head as a horse does when a beginner holds on by the curb.

"You need not make yourself out worse than you are," she answered. "I want to start fair," said the millionaire, "and I'd rather your impression should improve than get worse. The only real trouble with Lucie was he started too high up."

This singular statement was made with perfect gravity, and without the slightest humorous intention, but Margaret laughed for the first time that day, in spite of the storm that was still raging in the near distance of her thoughts.

"Why do you laugh?" asked Van Torp. "It's quite true. I don't want to start too high up in your estimation and then be turned down as unfit for the position at the end of the first week. Put me where I belong and I won't disappoint you. Say I was doing something that wasn't exactly low-down, considering the object, but that mightn't pass muster at an honor parade, anyhow. And then say that I've admitted the fact, if you like, and that the better I know you the less I want to do anything mean. It won't be hard for you to look at it in that light, will it? And it'll give me the position of starting from the line. Is that right?"

"Yes," Margaret answered, smiling. "Slang 'right' and English 'right!' You ask for a fair field and no favor, and you shall have it."

"I'll go straight," Van Torp answered.

"I suppose Lady Maud will come, won't she?" he asked suddenly, after a short silence.

"I hope so," Margaret said. "If not, she will meet me in Paris, for she offers to do that in her letter."

"I'm staying on in this place because you said you didn't mind," observed Van Torp. "Do you want me to go away if she arrives?"

"Why should I? Why shouldn't you stay?"

"Oh, I don't know. I was only thinking. Much obliged anyway, and I'll certainly stay if you don't object. We shall be quite a party, shan't we? What with us three, and Lady Maud and Kralinsky there—"

Mrs. Rushmore and Kralinsky had stopped in their walk and were waiting for them. They quickened their pace.

"I thought perhaps this was far enough," said Mrs. Rushmore. "Of course I could go on further, and it's not your usual walk, my dear, but unless you mind—"

Margaret did not mind, and said so readily; whereupon Mrs. Rushmore deliberately took Van Torp for her companion on the way back.

"I'm sure you won't object to walking slowly," she said to him, "and Miss Donne and the count can go as fast as they like, for they are both good walkers. I am sure you must be a great walker," she added, turning to the Russian.

He smiled blandly and bent his head a little, as if he were acknowledging a compliment. Van Torp looked at him quietly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

WANTS AN ADDITIONAL LICENSE.

Revenue Agent Asks for Opinion on Retailing by Breweries.

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky statutes covering the sale of beers are not plain on some of the points. C. W. Foushee, revenue agent of Lexington, has put the question to Auditor James whether or not the breweries that are retailing beer should pay an additional license than the one usually paid. He says there are at least 50 breweries, foreign and domestic, that pay to this state an annual brewer's tax of \$200, and also a license as wholesale dealer for each agency of \$25, and Foushee asks whether or not such persons can be held or are liable for an additional license of \$75 for retailing malt liquors in quantities less than five gallons by selling to the trade bottled beer in pints of three dozen or less at one delivery. Subdivision 4, Article 12, of the Acts of 1906, Page 194, is referred to, and all of this is a part of Chapter 22.

Auditor James handed the inquiry over to Atty. Gen. Breathitt, and Assistant Atty. Gen. Lockett prepared an opinion. In connection with the reference made by Foushee to the Acts of 1906, Judge Lockett suggests that Foushee make use of the special license statute, which is Section 422 of the Kentucky Statutes, and a number of cases are cited. Section 4199 of the Kentucky Statutes is quoted in the same connection. It relates to the selling of liquors in quantities in less than five gallons.

PHONE GIRLS STRIKE.

Somerset, Ky.—Angry because a chief operator had been sent from the home office to "show them a few things about operating," the entire force of the Gainesboro Telephone Co.'s local exchange went out on a strike.

A few days ago, when officials of the company at Cookeville, Tenn., sent Miss Ida Wallace, an operator, to this office to instruct the local "hello girls" just how to handle the drops and plugs, the force here declared they were far superior in their ability to the newcomer, and refused to work longer. They also asked for higher wages.

Manager Godbey and a force of line-men have been busy at the board trying to handle the service. Nearly all the strikers are expert operators, and they claim the sending of the new instructor brought upon them dire humiliation.

PAROLES WERE REFUSED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Paroles were refused four noted convicts now in the Frankfort penitentiary at a meeting of the prison commission. The cases in which refusal was made were: Tom White and Curt Jett, convicted jointly of two murders in Breathitt county; Henry Youtsey, convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel; Judge C. E. Booe, convicted of peculations from the state while employed in the auditor's office as assistant auditor and claim clerk.

The refusal of these applications means that the convicts will have to wait for three months before their cases can be considered again. It is hardly probable that they will be taken up within the next year, as the prison commission has indicated that it will not parole either of the four men until some time has passed, if at all.

PRISON COMMISSION ACTS.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state prison commission appointed the four-year term men for the Frankfort and Eddyville penitentiaries. Practically all of the men who have been four years at each prison were reappointed. The appointments for the Frankfort prison are: Warden, Col. E. E. Mudd, Hardin county; deputy warden, S. M. Lykins, West Liberty, Ky.; assistant deputy warden, T. M. Phythian, Louisville, and R. L. White, Grayson county; clerk, A. Addams, Crab Orchard; chaplain, Rev. Walter Vreeland, Louisville, and physician, Dr. E. H. Megard, Ashland.

Eddyville—Warden, H. T. Haggerman, Bowling Green; deputy warden, E. M. Taylor, Fulton; assistant deputy wardens, C. B. Miller, of Hardinburg, and William Wilson, of Sturgis; clerk, W. N. Winn, of Gallatin county, and physician, Dr. R. H. Moss, of Hodgenville.

COMMISSION GRANTS PAROLES.

Frankfort.—The prison commission at its session here granted the following paroles: Sid Roach, Graves county, life sentence for murder, served 17 years; Pearl Brown, Hopkins county, 7 years for manslaughter, served 4 years; Miles Gregory, Wayne county, 14 years for manslaughter, served 7 years; Charles Hayden, colored, Jefferson county, 13 years for manslaughter, served 8 years; John Lumpkins, Frankfort, 21 years for manslaughter, served 3 years.

The Commonwealth

Carlisle.—Grover Cameron, a farmer of Myers, this county, died after several days' illness of typhoid fever. Mr. Cameron was 25 years of age and a son of former Assessor James A. Cameron, of this county.

Hopkinsville.—Charles Bond, a negro, was arrested here upon a request received from officers at Carthage, Tenn., on the charge of having murdered Bob Grimes, colored, at that place in November, 1902.

Lexington.—Under the direction of the Fayette county board of health an inspection of all the dairy plants in the vicinity of Lexington has been begun. It will take more than a month to complete the work.

Henderson.—At Wheatcroft Ed Halsom, a white miner, fired his pistol into a crowd of negroes at a barbecue. James White was killed and Walter Harris, Anna Pindleton and John Holt were wounded. Halsom fled.

Lexington.—Mrs. Amanda Farris, of Cleveland, O., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Baker, of this city, en route to Paris in an automobile, fell into the basement of the Bourbon garage and broke both arms at the wrists.

Glasgow.—The American Onyx Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The quarries are situated at Cave City, this county, near the main line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Lexington.—The authorities of Lexington and Fayette county are planning laws to stop automobile speeding since a big car took a wheel off Editor Desha Breckinridge's auto. County Judge Scott said that he is determined to stop automobile scorching.

Middlesboro.—Andy Watson, who was a fugitive for a number of years, was found dead near his home. It was reported that he had been killed. Coroner Evans was summoned and found that he had bled to death from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

Lexington.—Maj. F. A. Daingerfield, the noted turfman, manager of James R. Keene's Castleton farm here, is ill at Castleton, and his friends fear his condition is serious. He is the father of Algernon Daingerfield, assistant secretary of the Eastern Jockey club.

Louisville.—The body of a man was discovered in a vacant lot on Market street, when two men saw a hand sticking out of the mud. The man evidently had been dead for several days. The body is believed to be that of Charles Gels, a saddlemaker, who has been missing for nearly a week. Coroner Duncan will hold a post-mortem examination.

Pineville.—James Price, an L. & N. brakeman, while switching in the Wallend yard, let the car on which he was riding bump into a car loaded with steel, and the force of the impact shifted the steel forward, pinning Price to the other car. As a result the unfortunate man will probably lose both legs.

Paducah.—Notices were posted at the Illinois Central shops stating that all employees who had not received a raise since April 1 had been granted a 5 per cent increase, effective the first of July. This includes clerks as well as mechanics, and the raise will increase the pay roll several thousand dollars per month.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson refused to pardon George Davis, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary upon third conviction, from Carlisle county. He was convicted the last time of malicious cutting. The governor says no good reason was given for granting the pardon, and until some good reason is presented he does not see why he should interfere.

Frankfort.—Acts of the last legislature, as compiled and printed in book form, have all been sent out by Frank Kavanaugh, state librarian, and the justices of the peace and other officials who are entitled to receive them can get them from the county clerk in each county. The acts were sent by freight addressed to the county clerk in each county.

Mt. Sterling.—State Chairman H. R. Prewitt is in receipt of a letter from John W. Vreeland, member of the Democratic state central committee from the Fifth Congressional district, announcing his resignation. The resignation will be accepted. Vreeland has served as member of the state executive and central committees for 14 years. He has accepted public office in Louisville and can not hold both places.

Springfield, Ky.—Geo. Bohon, of Harrodsburg, qualified here as administrator of Carl Ethrington, the young man hanged by a mob at Newark, O. He executed bond for \$5,000. This is the first legal step toward the recovery of the \$5,000 indemnity for which counties in Ohio are liable for every person lynched in their confines. The administrator will at once proceed to enforce the collection of the claim against Licking county.

Louisville.—Mrs. C. A. Muena, of Hume, Mo., from whom it is understood, Chief of Detectives Carney learned the address of Joseph Wendling, wanted in Louisville on the charge of murdering Alma Kellner, has put in a claim for the rewards offered by the state, city and several citizens for the arrest and conviction of Wendling. Mrs. Muena, in her letter, says that she is "worn out with telephone calls and newspaper reporters," and claims her business in Hume has been injured to such an extent that she will have to open for the fall trade in some other place.

BLUE GRASS FAIR

Exhibition at Lexington During This Week.

Few of the State Fairs Are Superior in Any Respect—Premium List Embodies a Total in Excess of \$25,000.

Lexington, Ky.—The Blue Grass Fair, which is the first of the big live stock shows of the United States, opened at Lexington, Monday, and continues until Saturday of this week.

Since its inauguration in 1896, this fair has taken high rank among the most important of the fairs and exhibitions of the country. Few of the state fairs with their large appropriations are its superior in any respect, and in its horse classes particularly it stands unique among the fairs of the world. This is to some extent made possible by the fact that Lexington is in the center of the most famous nursery ground of North America. Within a radius of a few miles of that enterprising city are found practically all of the great breeding farms for thoroughbreds that are to be found in this country, a large proportion of the

JOUETT SHOUSE, Lexington, Ky.



Secretary Blue Grass Fair Association, who welcomed Kentuckians at the Blue Grass Fair this week.

saddle horse nurseries and many of the most famous farms devoted to the production of the standard bred or trotting horse.

This year's premium list of the Blue Grass Fair embodied a total in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars. Particularly liberal in its horse classes, it does not neglect the important breeds of beef and dairy cattle. It offers liberal classification for both sheep and swine, which is backed up with all by a splendid racing program.

From a show standpoint the three outstanding features of the fair were the three stakes for saddle horses, one of a thousand dollars for five-gaited horses; one of \$300 for live-gaited horses, three years old or under; one of \$300, for three-gaited horses, three years old or under.

There were, besides the regular classes, a full quota of championship, for which handsome trophies were given, thus adding to the horse show elements something of the best of the sentiment that has clung to racing in European countries through the award of plate rather than of monetary offerings.

With good weather, record-breaking crowds visited at Lexington all this week, and the fair was the best in the long and notable history of the famous old town.

Word comes from South Africa of the finding of another large diamond at the Premier mine. The gem is said to weigh more than 191 carats and is described as a pure white stone, flawless, and measuring two inches long by about three-fourths of an inch thick. It is estimated to be worth \$150,000 uncut. The Premier mine became world-famous in January, 1905, when the Cullinan diamond was discovered there. The gem, the largest ever found, weighed 3,032 carats in the rough. It was cut into smaller stones and presented to the late King Edward VII. by the Transvaal government.

R. E. Beaupre, the Australian swimmer, has established a new world's record for 440 yards. The time for the distance was 5 minutes and 23 seconds, which is 32.5 seconds better than the previous world's record held by T. Battersby, of England, and 52.5 seconds faster than the American record held by Chas. M. Daniels.

Most of the accidents with big guns of the United States have happened in the navy. The list follows: April 9, 1903—Battle ship Iowa: gun exploded; 13 men killed, 5 wounded. April 13, 1904—Battle ship Missouri: explosion of powder; 33 killed, 5 injured. April 14, 1906—Battle ship Kearsarge: powder explosion; 7 killed, 14 injured. March 27, 1915—Cruiser Charleston: breechblock of three-inch gun blown off; 8 killed, several injured. July 21, 1910—Fortress Monroe, Va.: breechblock blown from twelve-inch gun; 11 killed, many injured.

LOOKING HOMEWARD

By Rev. James E. E. Sawyer Montreal, Can.

"We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—2 Cor. v:8. That noble spirit, Lamennais, who tasted the bitterness of exile from his native land, comforted himself by saying: "Our homeland is not here below; man vainly seeks it here; that which he takes for it is only a lodging for the night."

The abiding home of humanity is not here. We are all wanderers. Our real home is elsewhere. This is not the place of our rest. All noblesse, loftily or lowly, are travelers, walking not by sight but by faith. Our dearest treasures are laid up in heaven. Our hopes, our interests, our hearts, are there. "They that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country." "They desire a better country that is heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."

Our adversities are the necessary incidents of a journey. All earth's joys are the shifting scenes of a land through which we are traveling. This world is the scene of vicissitudes, of storms, of sorrows, of partings, of heart-breaks and tragic loneliness. There is a peaceful and permanent home awaiting the Christian—a city that hath foundations, a settled habitation, a haven after life's tempestuous voyage, a refuge from all the sorrows of the present existence, a land of light where there is no more painful mystery, a land of love and eternal reunion, where sympathy is perfect, where the heart is satisfied, a realm secure and glad, a realm thronged with ancient folk and dear ones of our own day. There we shall see as we are seen and know as we are known. There light intellectual is full-charged with love, love of true good; full-charged with gladness—gladness which transcends every sweetness. That is the goal of all our belongings. Archbishop Leighton used to say that if he were to choose a place to die in it should be an inn, for that would look so like a pilgrim's going home. God gave him his wish. In an inn he ended his pilgrimage, and went home to the city of the sun, toward which he had long looked wistfully. To the spiritually minded that homeland is more real than anything round about them here.

It is not in the darkest hours of life alone that the vision of that home is most attractive. Often the thought of its peace, its fruition, its infinite and eternal satisfaction of our desires and possibilities, comes to us with strange power when life is strongest and most joyous. In the hour of some great joy, at the time of the accomplishment of some purpose which has cost protracted and strenuous endeavor, or when we have beheld the mystic beauty of a perfect morning or have looked into eternity through the splendor of the sunset, the thought of the home of the soul has been a rapture of desire. Our best and happiest hours are prophetic of heaven, are windows through which we obtain fascinating glimpses of its ideal beauty. When, like Simeon, we hold the Light and hope of the world in our arms, like him, our heart exclaims: "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Were we to have one minute of perfect existence, bodily, mentally and spiritually, one minute of absolutely perfect health, perfect spiritual vision and harmony and happiness, the veil between us and our home would disappear. Without dying we would arrive instantly at home.

The longing for home is not the weariness of weaklings, the ennui of worldlings, the indolence of the ease-loving, the cynicism and disgust of those who do not find this life worth living. It is characteristic of fullness of spiritual life and energy. None have more earnestly longed for heaven than the bravest soldiers of the cross, and heroes of the faith. Paul, though for the sake of others willing to remain in the flesh, confessed to a desire to depart. It was because to live was Christ that to die would be gain. He said: "For indeed we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not for that we would be unclothed, but that we would be clothed upon, that what is mortal may be swallowed up of life. . . . Being, therefore, always of good courage, and knowing that whilst we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord—for we walk by faith, not by sight—we are of good courage, I say, and are willing rather to be absent from the body and to be at home with the Lord." He was so fully alive that he longed for the land of the living.

In his later years, though he was not really aged, and was surrounded by a beloved and happy family, Luther longed to be with Christ and behold his glory. He toiled tremendously and with unabated heroic energy till within a few days of his death; but he had often expressed his desire for release. Nearly five years before his death, on his recovery from a painful and dangerous illness, he wrote to his prince, who had sent his private physician to attend him: "I should have been well content if the dear Lord Jesus had taken me in his mercy from hence, as I am now of little use on the earth." It is the greatness of man, not his littleness, that inspires him with desire for larger room and the fulfillment of his noblest desires and holiest ideals.

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MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Red Cross Shoe
bends with your foot



Does this look like a comfort shoe?

Yet hundreds of women say:
"I never knew such comfort"

Oxfords \$3.50, \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$5.

E. F. COYLE

You pay less---or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

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DR. BEST,
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DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

WANTED—All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.
Prof. and Mrs. Marsh, Gene and Wilson are visiting and fishing in Clay County this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have joined the Berea party at Chautauqua for their much needed rest.

Mrs. Todd and Margaret are at Chautauqua.

Miss Mayme Black of Richmond has been visiting her cousin Miss Barbara Jackson during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hanson of Winchester visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hanson, last week.

Mrs. U. M. Burgess of Paint Lick was in Berea Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. Porter's sister, Mrs. Glenn and little daughter, Etha, of Houston, Texas, were guests at her home for the past week. Mr. Glenn was here for a day or two at the first of this week.

Master Cecil Jackson has gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he will spend a few days with his sister Mrs. W. H. Duncan.

Mr. John Pasco arrived Saturday for a visit with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. M. K. Pasco.

Dr. Will Jones of Union was in our city during the fair.

Miss Grace Adams of Richmond spent last week at the home of Miss Stella Adams on Chestnut St.

Mr. Grant Isaacs of Valley View, visited here over Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. K. Baker.

Miss Samantha Fish of Wildie, was in town last week for the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle left Tuesday for London, where they will make their home for the present.

M. L. Spink was in Lexington Tuesday.

Mr. Montgomery Jackson has returned to his work below Richmond. Mr. J. H. Jackson spent Fair week with his family.

Mr. Burt Helder, of Roanoke, Ala., is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. James Early.

Mrs. Stone of Point Level, with several other relatives visited here at the home of her nephew, Mr. Green Hill, several days of last week and of this. They made a short trip to the mountains the latter part of the week.

Earl Phillips was in town for a few days last week.

Mrs. S. L. Black of Richmond has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Brewer and daughter, Effie, of Richmond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spence during the fair.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison and son Howard left Tuesday for a visit of several days with her brother, Mr. Lee Hayes, and family at Fredericksburg, Ind.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilks expect to move soon to the house on the corner of Center and Forest streets.

Mr. David Fowler's father of Station Camp has been visiting at his home here for several days.

Miss Bertha Robinson is visiting friends at Burning Springs and several other places near there.

While driving down Richmond pike near Mr. Kinnard's home last Saturday afternoon, the young horse which Mr. Clarence Adams was driving began to kick and ran into the fence. The horse succeeded in dragging the buggy thru the fence and for quite a distance into the field.

Mr. Adams suffered a broken leg from the wreck, and Mrs. Harry Prather and Mrs. Geo. Golden who were with him were pretty severely bruised. The carriage and harness were badly damaged and the horse received several cuts. Mr. Adams was taken to his home in Richmond Sunday after the broken limb had been reset by the Doctors Gibson.

Prof. L. V. Dodge left Monday for Lexington where he will attend the Blue Grass Fair. Tuesday he goes to Danville as a representative from this County to the Republican convention held there. He went from there to Harrisburg, to attend an institute of the Grand Army soldiers.

Archie Bradshaw, a well known Berea student for years, is being graduated this week from the Pharmacy Department of Highland Park College, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhinehart and daughter of Cincinnati, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens this week.

Mrs. Richard Thacker of Hamilton, Ohio is visiting her mother and other relatives for a few weeks.

FOR SALE: Grocery store. Invoice about \$400. Best location in Berea. See W. O. Laceyfield.

A fine, luscious, rosy peach weighing 11½ ounces is on the editor's desk. Our thanks to Mr. J. Burdette in whose orchard it grew. It looks worthy of the blue ribbon of any county fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley are on their way home. They will sail from Liverpool tomorrow, August 12, over the Canadian Pacific Line for Quebec, whence they will go by rail to Montreal and from there to New York Mills, N. Y. to Mrs. Cowley's home. They are coming home earlier than they expected owing to the fact that Mrs. Cowley has not been and is not very well.

Word comes from Mr. Taylor that Mrs. Taylor is improving slowly and that unless further complications should set in she will recover soon. If all goes well Mr. Taylor will return to Berea in a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar DeGroodt and their son, Paul, are camping on their farm on the Scaffold Cane Pike for a month.

FLY TORMENT

HOW TO PREVENT IT

Cows that are bitten and pestered all day by flies can't do their best. You know that as well as we do; no wonder the milk yield falls off during the summer.

How can horses work or travel when they are continually kicking and switching at flies and mosquitoes?

How can feeding stock thrive when they do not have a quiet minute during the day?

Let us furnish you a preventative. Doesn't cost much. 25 cents will buy 2 1-2 gallon of finished spray; 40 cents buys 5 gallons.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

A good letter from Miss Robinson for publication but which has to be reserved till next week, gives her address for the remainder of the summer, R. F. D. 2, Meredith, N. H.

The third of Prof. Robertson's articles from Virginia is on the editor's desk. It contains much that ought to interest every native Kentuckian, but it has to go over till next week.

Rev. J. P. Bicknell spent a part of last week with his family here.

Miss Cora Marsh writes that she will return to Berea this fall and bring her younger sister with her.

Miss Ethel Todd left Monday morning for Michigan to get relief from Hay fever.

Marshall Vaughn is doing very successful work traveling for the Keystone View Company. He will have Kentucky and Tennessee Colleges for his territory next year.

The meeting of the C. E. at the Union church last Sunday night was led by Mrs. Geo. Dick, with the subject "Our Friendship with Christ." Every minute of the hour was filled with prayer, speech or song.

Thru an error on the part of the reporter the following item was omitted from last week's issue:—

The Joint Young People's Meeting held at the Christian Church, July 31, was very successful and a great inspiration to the large crowd which was present. Miss Dunn is an entertaining speaker and gave an interesting and helpful address on the C. E. work in the Kentucky prisons. During the meeting a vote was taken to find out the sentiment in regard to the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Those present were almost unanimous against it, and the exhibition of the moving pictures showing it.

These meetings during the summer months are very inspiring and it is hoped that even a larger number will attend the next one to be held at the Congregational Church at the end of this month.

Eugene Thomson came over from Louisville for the Berea Fair. He returned Monday to take up work as a secretary in the Y. M. C. A. work there.

CREAM FLOUR ECONOMY JARS

AT

Phone 108 **WALTER ENGLE** Berea, Ky.

THE BEREA FAIR

(Continued from first page)

or thousands sit and yell while about a score of fellows who don't need it get all the exercise.

The fair association is to be congratulated in every way. The events came off promptly, the crowds were well entertained, and no disorder or accident of any kind marred the uniform success of the greatest and best fair Berea has ever witnessed.

A list of the premiums awarded follows:

0. Best two lbs. comb honey, \$2.50; Mrs. E. H. Wagers, Richmond; Joe F. Mason, Whites Station.

1. Best home made cheese, \$2.50 merchandise; Miss Jane Rice, Kingston; Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Kirksville.

2. Best two lbs. butter, \$2.50; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, Kirksville; first and second.

3. Best Baked ham, \$5.00 merchandise; Mrs. Green B. Turley, Richmond; Mrs. T. J. Curtis.

4. Best loaf salt rising bread, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, first and second.

5. Best loaf yeast rising bread, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. Bert Coddington, Berea; Mrs. Mollie Powers, Richmond.

6. Best plate beaten biscuit, \$2.50 merchandise; Mrs. T. J. Curtis; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.

7. Best quart home made wine, \$2.50; Mrs. T. J. Curtis; Mrs. Green B. Turley.

8. Best gallon ice cream, \$5.00; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle; Mrs. Green B. Turley.

9. Best gallon pineapple sherbet; \$5.00; Mrs. Chas. Hanson, Berea; Mrs. T. J. Curtis.

10. Best glass grape jelly, \$2.50; Miss Barbara Jackson, Berea; Miss Mary Walker, Kingston.

11. Best white cake, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. T. J. Curtis; Mrs. Julia Maupin, Kingston.

12. Best sponge cake, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. Sam Lackey, Kingston; Mrs. T. J. Curtis.

13. Best chocolate cake, \$2.50; Mrs. Chas. Bullen, Richmond; Mrs. Mason Dunn, Calcast.

14. Best fruit cake, 200 lbs. flour; Mrs. Mason Dunn, Calcast; Miss Mollie Powers, Richmond.

15. Best black cake, Miss Mollie Powers, Richmond, \$5.00; Mrs. Kize Cornelison, Berea, \$2.50.

16. Prettiest girl baby under 18 months, Mrs. E. H. Wagers, \$7.50; Mrs. Jesse Moore, Berea, \$2.50.

17. Prettiest boy baby under 18 months, Mrs. Arthur Riddle, Kingston, \$7.50; Mrs. May Bush, Richmond, \$2.50.

18. Best lady rider, Mrs. Todd Moore, Paint Lick, \$7.50; Miss Eva Lewis, Kingston, \$2.50.

19. Best gentleman rider, Chas. Dunn, \$7.50; Todd Moore, Paint Lick, \$2.50.

20. Best boy rider under 15 years, Cecil Dunn, Whites Station, \$5.00; Ellison Adams, \$2.50.

21. Best girl rider under 15 years, May Powers, Calcast, \$5.00; May Tudor, Paint Lick, \$2.50.

22. Best stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Robert Walker, \$15.00; Dr. L. A. Davis, Berea, \$5.00.

23. Best suckling horse colt, John McWilliams, Whites Station, \$10.00; Chas. Curtis, Kirksville, \$5.00.

24. Best suckling mare colt, C. Shearer, Whites Station, \$10.00; C. Shearer, \$5.00.

25. Best suckling horse mule colt, W. H. Bales, Richmond, \$10.00; John Goodloe, Whites Station, \$5.00.

26. Best suckling mare mule colt, no entries.

27. Best stallion, mare or gelding, 1 yr. under 2, John W. Turley, Richmond, \$10.00; John W. Turley, \$5.00.

28. Best saddle stallion 2 yrs. and under 3, Edgar Doty, Richmond, \$10.00; G. W. Warner, Kirksville, \$5.00.

29. Best saddle stallion 3 yrs. and under 4, Robert Walker, \$10.00, Edgar Doty, \$5.00.

30. Best saddle stallion, 4 yrs. and over, Chas. Dunn, \$15; Edgar Doty, \$5.

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.

a bag cash, at

W. J. Tatum's

Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

31. Best harness mare or gelding, 2 yrs. and under 3, Robt. Walker, \$10; Park Bros., Richmond, \$5.

32. Best harness mare or gelding, 3 yrs. and under 4, Robt. Walker, \$10; Roy Dunn, Whites Station, \$5.

33. Best harness mare or gelding, 4 yrs. and over, Chas. Dunn, \$15; Robt. Walker, \$5.

34. Best roadster, stallion, mare or gelding, 3 yrs. and under 4, Park Bros., \$15; H. J. Twigg, Whites Station, \$5.

35. Best walking stallion, mare or gelding, any age, T. D. Chenualt, Richmond, \$20; Dick Dunn, \$5.

36. Best lady driver, Edith Mason, Whites Station, \$7.50; Ellen Gilbert, Richmond, \$2.50.

37. Finest turnout, Edgar Doty, \$10; Charley Dunn, \$5.

38. Best combined stallion, mare or gelding, 3 yrs. and under 4, John McKinney, Richmond, \$10; Roy Dunn, \$5.

39. Best colt, either sex, by Jarvis Jr., Mose Miller, Paint Lick, \$12; Todd Moore, season by Jarvis Jr.

40. Best saddle mare or gelding, 2 yrs. and under 3, Robt. Walker, \$10; Park Bros., \$5.

41. Best saddle mare or gelding 3 yrs. and under 4, Charley Dunn, \$10; Robt. Walker, \$5.

42. Best saddle mare or gelding, 4 yrs. and over, Charley Dunn, \$15; Dave Parish, Calcast, \$5.

43. Best harness stallion, 2 yrs. and under 3, Edgar Doty, \$10; T. E. Baldwin, Richmond, \$5.

44. Best harness stallion, 3 yrs. and under 4, Robt. Walker, \$15; Edgar Doty, \$5.

45. Best harness stallion, 4 yrs. and over, Edgar Doty, \$15; Chas. Dunn, \$5.

46. Best harness stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Charley Dunn, \$20; Edgar Doty, \$5.

47. Best saddle stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Robt. Walker, \$20; Chas. Dunn, \$5.

48. Best combined stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Chas. Dunn, \$20; Robt. Walker, \$5.

49. Best roadster, stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Robt. Walker, \$20; Chas. Dunn, \$5.

50. Best suckling colt, either sex, Dillard Anderson, Whites Station, \$25; Chas. Curtis, Kirksville, \$10.

51. Mule race, Roy Dunn, \$10; Oliver Maupin, Whites Station, \$5.

52. 2:30 trot, \$150, Robt. Walker; Robt. White.

53. Mule race in harness, Oliver Maupin, \$10; Roy Dunn, \$5.

54. 2:18 trot or pace, \$200, J. E. Johnson, Berea; Martin Gentry, Richmond; G. C. Anderson, Mt. Sterling.

55. Free for all trot or pace, \$200, Robt. White; J. E. Johnson; G. C. Anderson.

CARD OF THANKS

I take this means of expressing my sincerest thanks to the citizens of Berea and vicinity for their kindness and sympathy in caring for my boy, Clarence, who had the misfortune to have his leg badly broken by a horse at Berea, the evening of the 6th inst.

Yours very sincerely,
E. E. Adams,
Richmond, Ky.

ANOTHER SALE!

We Have Decided to Have Another Sale and
that Will Be on

Dress Shirts

FOR 10 DAYS BEGINNING AUGUST 13

Don't Buy Any Shirts until Saturday and then You
Will Get Bargains.

\$2.00 Shirts Cut to -- \$1.59

\$1.00 Shirts Cut to -- \$.79

1.50 " " " -- 1.19

.50 " " " -- .39

Come in First and Buy Yourself a Half Dozen.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

Pale-Faced Women

You ladies, who have pale faces, sallow complexions, dark circles under eyes, drawn features and tired, worn-out expressions, you need a tonic.

The tonic you need is Cardui, the woman's tonic. It is the best tonic for women, because its ingredients are specifically adapted for women's needs. They act on the womanly organs and help to give needed strength and vitality to the worn-out womanly frame.

Cardui is a vegetable medicine. It contains no minerals, no iron, no potassium, no lime, no glycerin, no dangerous, or habit-forming drugs of any kind.

It is perfectly harmless and safe, for young and old to use.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"After my doctor had done all he said he could for me," writes Mrs. Wm. Hilliard, of Mountainburg, Ark., "I took Cardui, on the advice of a friend, and it helped me so much. Before taking Cardui, I had suffered from female troubles for five years, but since taking it, I am in good health. I think there is some of the best advice in your book that I ever saw." Your druggist sells Cardui. Try it.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

Discontent with the Action of the Courts in Criminal Cases and the Remedy

Address of Judge H. C. Faulkner before the State Bar Association at Middlesboro.

The subject assumes a popular discontent with the result of criminal jurisprudence—and such is the case; and yet much of this discontent is the result of prejudice and ignorance, and a very natural propensity on the part of the ignorant to quarrel with the established order of things, whether good or bad. The only remedy for this kind of discontent is in education, and in this the Bar, the Press, the Schools and the Pulpit should join. It is a patriotic duty, and should be shirked by no one. Whenever it is possible to defend the commonly accepted procedure in our courts, and the results obtained, I hold it the duty of every good citizen to do so. But no respect for venerable institutions, or fear of wounding those who conduct them, should prevent us from fearlessly showing wherein they fail and the cause of their failure.

Popular Feeling

But there is a feeling among even the more intelligent of the people that our jury trials, both in civil and criminal causes, are a sort of lottery—a sort of game of chance set up by the state, at which certain gentlemen of the Bar have a right to play; in which certain members of the public are the victims, and over which game another member of the public—supposed to be chosen for that purpose by the public—acts as a sort of moderator. This moderator is regarded as a secondary sort of figure by all the participants; and, in fact, he is such in many respects. Certainly he has far less power in bringing about justice in a jury trial than have the counsel on either side, and infinitely less than the jury. And yet there is still a sort of lingering public belief that our moderators—still sometimes called "Judges"—are, in reality, responsible for the failure as well as the success of the courts. I am inclined to the belief that the judge has only a minor part to play in

the enforcement of our criminal laws.

Judge Not Responsible Alone

I am not trying to minimize the work of our many very able judges, or to contend that they are not a very potent force for good in the community, nor am I engaging in carping criticism. I am simply trying to state a rather unpleasant fact as pleasantly as the subject will admit. A careful analysis of the working of courts, as respects both civil and criminal causes triable by jury, will show that the jury, the attorneys, and the public in attendance at the court, have far more to do with the administration of justice than the judge of the court, though the judge is not without certain powers, as will be shown hereafter.

Responsibility of Bar and Jury

The members of the Bar engaged in the case shape it and practically determine whether it shall come to trial and how the trial shall be conducted—whether the trial shall be long or short; and the jury determine the facts—and the sole judges of the facts—and they are subject, of course, to the trend of public opinion as reflected by those present at the trial and as imbibed by them beforehand.

Jury System Criticized

Our system of selecting a jury is the most admirable that mankind can devise for the purpose of assembling in the jury box twelve of the least responsible and most ignorant men of the community; so that nothing is easier in common practice than to secure a jury in any important criminal case, the opinion and point of view of every member whereof is well known to the defense beforehand. All that remains to do is to call around the defendant the men who control this irresponsible assembly we call a "jury," and the work is done; and no judge in Kentucky can prevent it, no matter what his capacity and no

YOU KNEAD THE DOUGH

made with our flour about half as long as you take with ordinary brands. That's a saving of labor. It takes much less of our Cream of Wheat flour to make a loaf or a cake than it does of many other flours. That's a saving of money. It takes less time to bake too. That's a saving of time. You need our Cream of Wheat flour.



Made by..... **BEREA ROLLER MILLS** Berea, Ky.
ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Bargain in a Farm

Boones Gap, Ky.

150 acres—50 acres in cultivation.

Good Dwelling, Outbuildings and Store.

Price: Only \$1,050.00

One-half in cash

Balance to suit purchaser.

This farm offers splendid value for the money. This price is made for fifteen days only. Call or write at once.

Porter-Howell Co. - Berea, Ky.

matter what his devotion to the cause of justice.

Resulting Complaints

Hence it is that we have thoughtful men in every walk of life saying that life and property are both alike insecure in Kentucky.

That there is no uniform enforcement of our criminal laws, especially that against homicide.

That wherever strong family, political or financial influences intervene on behalf of the prisoner there is and can be no punishment.

That when these influences are on the side of the prosecution, as well they may be, there is little chance for the innocent to escape.

That there is little or no attempt to enforce the law against carrying concealed deadly weapons, except against those without political or family influences.

That our laws against election offenses, when they are thought of at all, are a joke, there being no enforcement of the statute against bribery, and especially against the bribe giver, so far as recorded.

That the state courts are absolutely powerless to deal with the mob or offer to the injured any redress whatever for their wrongs, and that the conduct of the mob is justified by the inefficiency of the courts, which is no justification at all; because the mob, of whomsoever composed, is simply organized lawlessness—anarchy.

That the courts furnish to Labor, organized or unorganized, no remedy whatever against the oppression of Capital; and Capital is constantly complaining that it cannot receive through the courts any redress whatever for any devastation, however great, wrought upon it by the mob spirit of striking workmen and their sympathizers.

That the courts are equally powerless against the organized feudists of the mountains, the toll gate raiders of the Blue Grass and the night riders of the tobacco regions.

And last, but not least, there is the ever recurring complaint of delay in the trial of causes in our courts, until the President of the United States is on record as saying that the delay of trials in our courts is a national disgrace. If it is, where shall we place the responsibility—on the System, or on those who administer it? Or upon both?

Complaints Well Founded

Are these complaints, and some others, well founded? If they are not, then our duty has already been pointed out; if they are well founded in the main, or if there are other complaints equally well founded, then it behooves us as a profession to find a remedy and apply it, even if it be necessary to revolutionize the System. It is our duty then to inquire whether the System which we have built up, or inherited from our English, Norman, French, and Anglo-Saxon ancestors, will stand the strain of our rapidly expanding commercialism and vastly increasing population, or meet adequately the new form of lawlessness incident to the great combinations of wealth and almost equally great combinations of organized criminals.

Frankly I tell you that I think our courts, as at present organized, and as hampered by our present traditions, customs and machinery, must of necessity fall upon nearly every point where they are subject to serious criticism. Let us see:

Partial to Individual

For several hundred years we have proceeded upon the idea that the individual was of the chiefest concern. All our legislation, all our forms of procedure, all interpretations of the common law, and every change thereof, whether in Code procedure, or Statute or by court decisions, has been made in the interest of the individual—not in the interests of the people.

Public Cannot Appeal

Where appeals have been granted—they are for the defendant; nothing is final as to him. Not so with the other side to this case—the side of the people. No matter how unfair the means used by the defendants or his friends; what influence he has brought to bear, whether family, political or financial; how much bribery may have been used to bring about an acquittal; no matter how ignorant the jury, or what the error committed by the court in favor of the defendant and against the public—whether the result of ignorance, prejudice or corruption—there is no remedy for the people.

This rule was established some hundred years ago by certain gentlemen in a famous contest with a tyrant, but cowardly king, and we have written it into all our organic laws so firmly as to prevent an appeal on the part of the people, no matter what the wrong done them in the trial.

Is it not about time that some consideration were given in this country to the rights of the community, the people, the State?

Public Should Have Like Recourse

I am not now contending, and shall never contend, that any one should be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense by the

institution of another and different prosecution; I am simply saying that any system which allows the individual to appeal from a judgment against him, and by reversing the judgment of conviction secure another trial, and, consequently, another chance at acquittal, even when palpably guilty, is grossly unfair when it denies or fails to provide for a like hearing and like reversal of an unjust judgment, or even an erroneous judgment, against the other side to the case—the people.

Where Most of Blame Lies

We are foolishly afraid of tyranny—the ancient tyranny of Kings—which, in a large part, never existed, and which certainly has not existed for three hundred years. Were it not so, we would not hold on to a system which almost invariably brings together twelve of the most ignorant men of the community to settle the most sacred rights in dispute between one or two of the people and all the balance of the people. And we ask and expect these unlettered men to draw the finest distinction in the law given by the court and apply the law to the most complicated state of facts.

Moreover, we set these men to vote away the life, liberty and property of our fellow citizens, before we have ascertained in any way that they are mentally or morally capable of the task; and then we wonder that they do not safeguard the interests of the public.

I feel that the weakening of the confidence of the public in the administration of justice is due, in a great measure, to the incompetency of the juries.

Remedy Simple

And the remedy is simple—careful selection, from a larger unit than a county, of men only of approved intelligence from all parties and all forms of religious belief and reinstating trial before the judge and jury, instead of before a jury alone.

Another Criticism

Again appeals from the inferior to the circuit courts, with the trial de novo, ought to be abolished. If the inferior court is competent to try the case at all, the judgment should be final, unless reversed by a competent tribunal. As it is, the inferior courts have no force or power that a supersedeas bond can not undo. And thus begins the long wait on the part of the people for the fair trial in the circuit court, which often never comes.

How Circuit Court is Crippled

Anyone who will take time to analyze our system of appeals established for the defendant will not be surprised that the dignity and respect which once attached to the Circuit Court and the office of Circuit Judge has passed away forever. We look upon this court as a sort of necessary evil, which we would abolish if we could; but since we cannot we go through the form—I had almost said the farce—of trying the case before a jury which we select without much reference to the judge. Then we keep constantly before the court, the jury and the audience our determination to appeal the case, if by any chance the verdict shall go against the defendant. We keep our threat, too, so that the circuit court has become only a sort of Court of Preparation for the Court of Appeals, and no criminal in Kentucky ever goes to the penitentiary till the Court of Appeals has finally passed upon and overruled his petition for rehearing.

And the Court of Appeals finds reversible errors in over fifty per cent of the cases taken before it. I state the fact for the purpose of showing the general inefficiency of our circuit courts—always supposing the Court of Appeals to be right. We must not forget that many of them are second and third appeals, the fourth appeal never comes, because a third reversal is equivalent to an acquittal of the most horrible murder case.

Fair Trial Impossible for People

The truth of the whole matter is that since we have had our one-sided criminal appeals in Kentucky we have built up such a system of precedent in the decisions of the Court of Appeals that it takes a genius to try a simple case of homicide so that the trial will stand in the Court of Appeals. And even a genius cannot do this and give the Commonwealth—the people—a fair trial. Whenever the circuit judge attempts to give the Commonwealth a fair trial he is almost sure to be met with reversal.

System a Relic of Barbarism

All this brings us back to original principles—back to our system of trial, which is a relic of barbarism—the successor to the ancient wager of battle, with its formal rules of the game. And so it is today; we are all vastly interested that the rules of the game be observed, but little interested in the result. Most of the time of the Court of Appeals in criminal causes is taken up, not in trying to ascertain whether the judgment is right—commensurate with the crime committed—but almost the sole question to be considered is: "Did the Commonwealth keep to the rules of the game?" No account is

Announcement

Subscriptions are now being received for stock in the United States Savings Bank which will be established in Berea.

The proposed capital of the Bank is \$50,000.

The price of each share of stock is \$10.00—a price that will enable people of moderate, as well as large, means to become stockholders.

Seldom have the people of Madison County and Eastern Kentucky been offered such a sound, high-grade investment—an investment that affords both unquestioned safety and a substantial return.

Applications for stock, and all inquiries should be addressed to W. H. Porter, Trustee, Berea, Kentucky.

Some of the men who will act as Directors upon approval of the stockholders of the Bank are:

E. F. Coyle	J. R. Hayes	H. R. Howell
G. E. Porter	A. W. Stewart	R. H. Chrisman
Andrew Isaacs	W. H. Porter	J. K. Baker

United States Savings Bank Berea, Ky.

taken as to whether the defendant played the game fairly. That is a matter that the Appellate Court is rarely called on to consider, and if ever at all, it is after the defendant has been released.

When Change Will Come

Is it a wonder that thoughtful people sometimes complain? The wonder is that they do not rise up in their might and overthrow the whole system. Whenever we make up our minds that a thousand, two thousand, ten thousand people in any one county or community are of as much importance as one or two or a half dozen who may be criminals, right then we will change the whole system for one where the rights of the community are at least of equal importance with the rights of the individual: it is not so now.

A Suggestion

If the circuit courts are really incompetent, as the number of reversals would tend to prove, why not have the Court of Appeals pass on the merits of all civil cases submitted to it, and at least all but capital criminal cases? It would at least be a great saving of time and money in new trials. Perhaps no satisfactory method could be worked out for capital cases, but it ought not to be difficult in civil and penal causes.

Another Criticism

One of the worst abuses which our solicitude for the individual rather than the community has produced is our Code provision for the severance of criminal trials. It is productive of great economic loss to the state and usually results in the turning loose, without trial, of most of the defendants in any feud case, and it would work out even worse results in cases of mobs or night riders—if grand juries were ever to get in the habit of indicting those gentry.

The Remedy

Whenever we shall reorganize our procedure upon simple, modern, business lines—lines of economy, with a simple commonsense care for the rights of the community—we shall leave it to the sound discretion of the trial judge as to whether there shall be a severance, and to what extent, even if he shall have to have a preliminary hearing of the case to determine that matter.

As it is now, if five men go forth armed in a conspiracy and kill and murder a neighbor, we may convict one of them of manslaughter—rarely of murder—but by the time the trial court has run the gauntlet of the Court of Appeals on the first case and received a verdict that is fair according to the rules of the game, as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, all the witnesses, lawyers and prosecutors are dead, worn out, or so scattered that any one of the other four is rarely tried, even if the court had time. Other cases have come up, and the usual order on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney is, "filed away." Such is the course of justice.

Change Explained

Something has already been said of the trial judge, known in our Kentucky jurisprudence as the "Circuit Judge." I said he was simply a sort of moderator. What else could he be? "The ideal trial judge, with us, is a pure machine." This seems to me to have come about by reason of the two formative periods through which our system has passed, the Puritan age of England—and the first half of the Nineteenth Century—in America.

These were formative periods during which were swept away the last vestige of "the summing up of the

case" and the charge by the judge to the jury. The jealousy of the judge was such that we formulated a set of hard and fast rules for his guidance—absolute rules of evidence, strict reviews of every Act, word or ruling by the Court of Appeals. We devised special machinery to eliminate the personality of the judge. At the same time we gave increased rein to the advocate as well as to the shyster, till now the judge must daily "sit like a knot on a log" and listen to speeches to the jury—speeches that are the disgrace of our civilization—and daily watch practices which he is powerless to prevent—and which are recognized by all the community as void of all semblance of morality. To make matters worse, we have made our judges—all of them—mere puppets of Party; so that it is impossible for them, or any of them, to be independent, as I know every one of our judges would wish to be.

How Judges are Selected

Let us see: We elect our judges—all of our judges—which means, in common practice, that the dominant party in every district elects the judge, which in turn means that the prevailing faction of the dominant party selects the judge; which in turn means that the judge so to be selected must have the approval of "the boss" of the prevailing faction of the dominant party in his district. All others are barred. What are some of the evil results? First, the judge, in order ever to be elected, must be a politician, whatever else he be. He must be a successful politician which means that he must be a rank partisan of the prevailing faction of the dominant party of his district, and a friend of "the boss" of the district. If the other faction of his party sees a chance to defeat him in the party, they put up another candidate who is the choice of that faction and its boss; and they settle it between them in the party primary or party convention where each of them and all their friends are expected to spend all the money they can raise; and they generally do just that thing. If the other party see a chance, they put up a candidate in much the same way, except that the corruption in the party is only in proportion to the chance of final election. This candidate can only secure a clean nomination if he has no chance of final election. In this beneficent way we finally get two candidates for the most important office in the state. They are expected not only to contribute money to their election, but it is regarded as "welching" on the game for either of them not to do so. In short the victor often gets his office as all other officers get theirs, by the worst form of political chicanery, to say nothing of wholesale bribery of votes, both in the primaries and the final election. And then some of us who do not know the game so well actually expect a judge so selected to enforce the law against election offenses, and especially bribery in elections. "What fools we mortals be." A judge so nominated and so elected goes into office with a mill stone about his neck. If he were to attempt to enforce the election laws, his party would crucify him.

And the Result

But this is not the worst of it. The maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," is expected to be enforced rigidly, not only in all appointments and jury service, but in many other ways. More than that, the other fellows—those who lost—expect no favors, and to their credit

(Continued on last page.)

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MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1892

Going shopping for porch furniture and bathing suits seems worth while even on the hottest day.

New York persists in the thought that it is a world's fair in itself. It has all the sideshows, anyway.

Though the aeroplane could not conduct a war all by itself it could give the enemy a severe nervous chill.

If the world were your oyster would you open it now or wait until the oyster season begins next September?

King George must be a deliberate ruler. He hasn't even discharged a fourth-class postmaster since he went into office.

Robins are reported to be eating all the cherries in York state. That is probably what the robins think they are there for.

Prof. Schiaparelli, who discovered the canals on Mars, is dead without ever having had a chance to explore them in a motor boat.

That chauffeur who inherited \$1,500,000 must have felt almost as happy as when he reads his taximeter after an all-day shopping excursion.

Expert opinion seems to be that a woman who wears a hobble skirt looks like the sort of a woman who would wear the fool thing.

Two prisoners in the jail at Coopers-town, N. Y., sawed their way to freedom with a razor blade. That kind of razor blade is common enough.

With great tact the Minneapolis committee in charge of the International convention for the prevention of smoke entertained the delegates at a banquet instead of a smoker.

A New Jersey man convicted and about to die in the electric chair upbraided his attorney for "butting in" and saving him from death. The man probably always has lived in New Jersey, and scarcely could be blamed for being disappointed when escape was in sight.

The anti-kissing crusade has progressed to the point where friends and relatives will be asked not to kiss brides, and fathers and mothers not to kiss their babies. But the kissing of brides and babies was done long before sanitary osculation crusades were thought of, and is apt to survive them.

If women are to be kept on the farm, farm life must be made less burdensome and more attractive to women. The conditions which result in farmers' wives figuring first on the list in the statistics of insanity are not calculated to develop rural life at its best. Improve the motherhood of any section of the country and the section will improve itself.

Sooner or later most of them come here. There have been many princes and potentates among visitors to the United States, and now Maharajah Sir Sayajji III, Gaekwar of Baroda, India, has started for New York and Boston. The Gaekwar is renowned as the richest of the Princes of Hindustan, but is also credited with being an enlightened and progressive ruler. And as he has a son who is a student in Yale University it is evident that he has imbibed some American ideas.

New Jersey woman, married on what she thought was her deathbed, wants a divorce. It seems that "the funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage table."

The razing of a twenty-two story building in New York City to make room on valuable ground for a structure that will make adequate return on an investment of \$675 per square foot in the site shows that economic conditions must be closely studied by property owners who make improvements.

The Queen of Bulgaria wanted a cigarette smoke while at the foreign office in Paris, but the foreign minister had no cigarettes. There will be no international complications in consequence.

TAFT IS INDORSED

IOWA REPUBLICANS HAVE WARM TIME IN STATE CONVENTION.

SUPREME JUDGES ARE NAMED

Session is Marked by Hisses and Cat-Calls—Senator Cummins Ignores President in His Address—Dolliver Elected Permanent Chairman.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa state Republican convention adjourned Wednesday after a bitter controversy between the progressive and stalwart factions. Candidates for supreme justice and superintendent of public instruction were nominated and a platform was adopted. Senator Cummins was the temporary chairman and Senator Dolliver the permanent presiding officer. Both were cheered and hissed during their addresses.

The resolutions as adopted dismiss consideration of the president with the clause, "We indorse such efforts as President Taft and his advisers have made to fulfill the promises of the national platform."

They reaffirm their loyalty to the platform of 1908 but do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the party promise and therefore favor the creation of an independent non-partisan tariff committee to secure facts regarding imports and urge revision of schedules separately. They commend Senators Dolliver and Cummins for "their work upon the tariff bill, the railroad bill and the postal savings bill." They commend the action of the house in revising the rules. They indorse the anti-trust law and recommend it be given additional strength to meet the devices of modern industry. They favor the fixing of a physical valuation on railroads in order to secure effective control of rates and a complete system of accounting. They favor amendments to the postal savings law to keep the money deposited with the government within the communities where deposited. They favor conservation of natural resources. They indorse the primary law. They promise there would be no backward steps along prohibition lines in Iowa. They demand election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. They insist on a readjustment of the representation of Republicans in national convention. They favor an income tax, and favor co-operation of the national government in enlarging the usefulness of the system of public education.

Under the primary law, the nominations for state officers were made at the primaries in June excepting for supreme judges and superintendent of public instruction, in the latter office there not being a majority vote. Judge Evans of Fort Dodge and Judge H. M. Deemer of Red Oak were renominated for the supreme bench. A. M. Deyce of Garner was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

The new state committee is composed of six insurgents and five stalwarts, and C. F. Franke of Parkersburg will be continued state chairman.

Senator Cummins, as temporary chairman, threw the convention into disorder when he named the party of "Lincoln, of Grant, of Roosevelt," ignoring President Taft.

Former Congressman Lacey, a stand-patter, walked into the center aisle crying, "Taft, Taft, Taft," in which he was joined by his fellow stalwarts. Roosevelt's name was cheered. Cummins ignored Lacey's cry, but it was some time before he could resume.

Sensor Cummins was very emphatic in his declaration that the tariff bill as it stood needed considerable revision to make it right. He also warned the country against going too fast on the central bank idea, and said that wealth was demanding too much toll already.

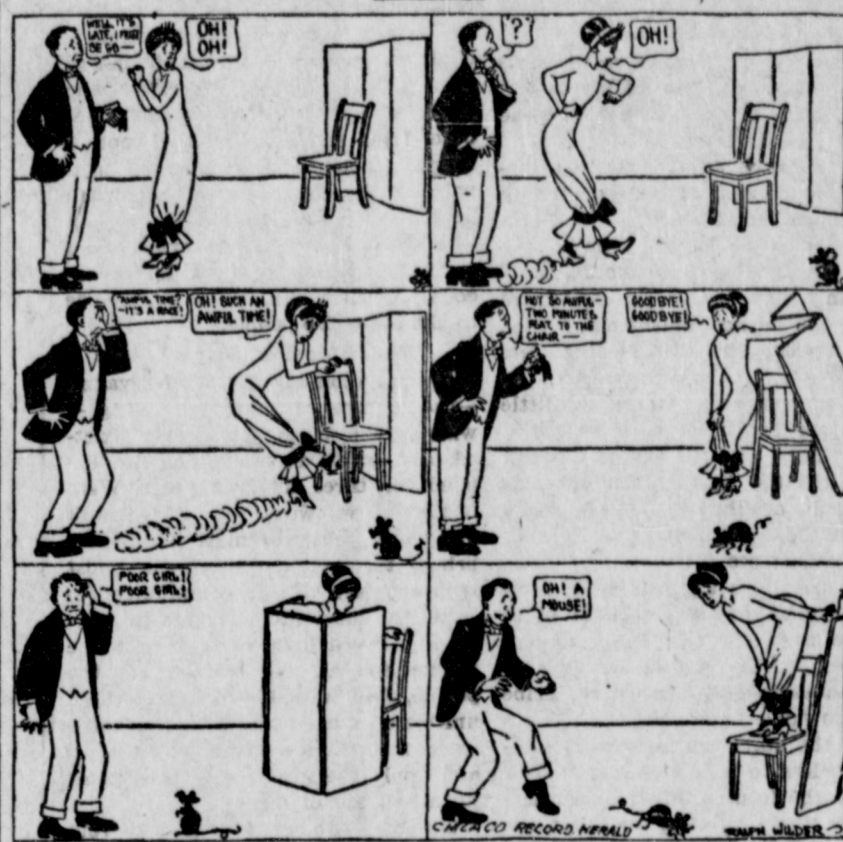
Sensor Cummins was cheered repeatedly by the progressives, the stalwarts generally remaining silent unless to interrupt him. He referred to "hopeless and retreating reactionaries," and declared that the Republican party must speedily become all progressive, or all standpatters. He declared it would be easier to make the Republican party all progressive than secure proper legislation from a Democratic administration. He referred that Payne, Aldrich, Dazell and other so-called regulars are no more in favor of the principle of protection than are the progressives.

When the insurgents presented the name of Jonathan P. Dolliver for permanent chairman, the stalwarts offered opposition in J. C. Mabry of Albion. Dolliver was named by a vote of 834 to 549. In accepting his position he said: "I have but one ambition left—to keep myself on the firing-line for public rights against private interests. And so my sympathies are with the man who seems to have suffered at the hands of the roll call." Here Dolliver was hissed.

Ship Rammed Off Seattle. Seattle, Wash.—The steel steamer Chippewa rammed the old wooden steamer Albion off Westport, north of the entrance to Seattle harbor Wednesday. Ten passengers, bound for Everett, were aboard the Albion, but none of them was injured.

Roosevelt Gets Auto Tag. Albany, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has applied to Secretary of State Koenig for an automobile license under the new Callan law. He was assigned No. 24715.

THE HOBBLE SKIRT



GRAND TRUNK STRIKE ENDED

TERMINATION OF TRAINMEN'S WALKOUT IS ANNOUNCED.

Government Intervention Brings Peace and All Strikers Except Those Guilty of Disorderly Conduct May Resume.

Ottawa, Ont.—McKenzie King, Canada's minister of labor, Tuesday sent the following telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Weyburn, Saskatchewan: "Am delighted to be able to inform you that the strike of conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk railway system has been brought to an end through government intervention."

It means, of course, that the big trainmen strike is settled. The men are to return to work as soon as possible.

All strikers except those guilty of disorderly conduct will be reinstated as soon as possible. The increases as offered on July 18 become effective and date back to May 1.

On January 1, 1912, the standard rates of pay as on the Canadian Pacific railway will go into effect.

SLUMP IN THE AUTO BUSINESS

Bottom Seems to Have Dropped Out Notwithstanding Boosting Efforts of Manufacturers.

New York.—Indications point to the bottom having fallen out of the automobile business. The manufacturers, it is reported in trade circles, are making strenuous efforts to keep up a show of continued prosperity, but it is also said that they are not selling their product, but are storing machines throughout the country at their various agencies to prevent the public realizing the true conditions of the market.

Several large concerns are laying off men and giving all sorts of reasons for so doing except the statement that they are overstocked. Two or three of the largest factories recently closed entirely, ostensibly for the purpose of taking inventory, but the workmen were not given any definite time at which to again report for work, and it is not expected that these factories will again be in operation this year.

A well-known automobile agent of this city said yesterday that all cars would undoubtedly be selling at from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than present list prices within the next two or three months. He added:

"The trouble with the automobile business is that the farmers and people of the smaller cities and towns have not taken as kindly to the idea as was anticipated. The farmers find that the cost of keeping them in repair and operation is more than the cost of keeping horses to perform the same work, and while there was, for a time, a tendency among the farmers to invest in the machines, the demand for cars from this class of buyers has practically stopped, and I venture to say we will not again sell to the farmers to any extent until prices are materially reduced."

CANCER IS MARRIAGE BAR

Missouri Prosecutor Directs Refusal of License to Couple Because of Hereditary Allment.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Though parents gave their consent, Prosecuting Attorney Kellar directed that a marriage license should not be issued to Lennie Harding, twenty years old, and Hazel Morris, aged sixteen, because, as he says, "their marriage would not make for the public good." He had learned that the young woman's mother is afflicted with cancer.

Ex-Officials Are Indicted.

Albany, N. Y.—Indictments against former State Engineer Frederick L. Skene, Louis B. Harrison, former division engineer under Mr. Skene, and several contractors on charges growing out of alleged irregularities in the awarding of good roads contracts, were voted Thursday.

Three Men Killed in Storm. Schenectady, N. Y.—Three men were killed Thursday by lightning at Greens Corners, seven miles north of here, during an electrical storm.

STUBBS WINS IN PRIMARIES

Returns Indicate That Five Kansas Reactionary Republican Congressmen Are Defeated.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Stubbs, the progressive Republican candidate for renomination, won out in Tuesday's primaries by a majority estimated at 20,000.

Returns indicate that the reactionary Republican congressmen lost out in five of the contested districts. Thomas McNeal is running 800 ahead of D. R. Anthony; A. C. Mitchell is nominated over Scott in the Second by



Governor Stubbs.

300; Fred S. Jackson won over J. W. Miller in the Fourth by more than 2,000; R. R. Rees is ahead of Calderhead in the Fifth by 800, and I. D. Young will be nominated over Reeder in the Sixth by a small majority.

SPAIN IN FEAR OF REVOLT

Rushes Troops to San Sebastian to Prevent Demonstrations on Part of Clericals.

Madrid, Spain.—Alarmed by fears that the proposed demonstration of the clerical forces at San Sebastian, the summer capital, will assume the character of an uprising, the government began to rush troops into that city Friday. A regiment of hussars left Madrid followed by another regiment of cavalry and two battalions of chasseurs. A regiment of infantry also was ordered to San Sebastian from Victoria. General Weyer, the captain-general of Catalonia, and Count Sagasta, minister of the interior, will go to the danger zone to be in charge in case of disorder.

The government believes the Carlists and members of the religious orders, which are numerous in northern Spain, are openly inciting their followers to violence. The governors of the Basque provinces issued orders to the mayors of all municipalities in these provinces to warn the Roman Catholics against assembling in or entering the city of San Sebastian with arms.

SEVEN SUFFOCATE IN FIRE

Incendiary Blaze in Emigrant Lodging House at Jamaica, L. I., Is Fatal—Twelve Hurt.

New York.—Seven persons, two of them women, were suffocated to death, two were fatally hurt and ten others were injured less seriously when an incendiary fire destroyed an emigrant lodging house at 100 Rockaway road, Jamaica, Friday. But for the heroism of one of the occupants, who was fatally hurt while attempting to save others, the loss of life would have been greater.

15,000 Tailors on Strike.

New York.—Another general clothing strike is under way in New York city. Fifteen thousand coat makers, of whom 6,000 are women, quit work Thursday in 300 factories, demanding a 53-hour working week and an increase in wages.

Oldest Inhabitant Found.

Paris.—The world's oldest inhabitant was discovered in Bulgaria Thursday in the person of Mme. Babavasilka, aged one hundred and twenty-six, a resident of Bevelsko.

TRAIN HITS AUTOMOBILE

Two Were Killed Outright and Three Fatally Injured.

Birmingham, Ala.—Two were killed outright, three fatally injured and two others may die as the result of an automobile being struck by an engine at a railroad crossing near West Lake, below Bessemer. The chauffeur and a young lady passenger were the ones killed outright.

Only one passenger escaped uninjured. He jumped from the car before the engine struck.

The automobile maintains a regular passenger schedule between Bessemer and West Lake, and it was carrying eleven passengers to the lake.

The machine was struck by the fast passenger train on the Southern railway shortly after 4 o'clock, and was demolished.

There is a steep grade leading down to the Southern tracks just before West Lake is reached, and as the highway is in a cut it was impossible for the chauffeur to see the locomotive or for the engineer to see the automobile.

The front wheels of the automobile had just run on to the tracks when the engine, running at high speed, struck it.

TROOPS LEAVING COLUMBUS.

It is Believed That All Rioting Has Ended.

Columbus, O.—The Eighth regiment, Ohio National guard, has left Columbus after ten days' car strike duty.

The Third regiment and auxiliary commands will remain on duty another day. All the city and military authorities believe that rioting has been ended, although should break out again troops will be returned.

Nothing has been accomplished in peace negotiations. A letter to Gov. Harmon from the carmen's union offering to submit the whole dispute to the state board of arbitration has been turned over to General Manager Stewart of the Columbus Railway & Light Co.

Manager Stewart says the company has given its last word so far as settlement is concerned, and it is up to the union to accept its proposition of last week or nothing.

ILLINOIS PLANT BLOWN UP.

Two Dead and Seven Are Thought to Be Fatally Hurt.

Granite City, Ill.—Two men are dead and seven are believed to be fatally hurt as the result of an explosion on the Corn Products Refining Co.'s plant.

The sixth floor was wrecked, and it was an hour before the men could be taken out. The top of the plant was blown 600 feet in the air.

The explosion was caused, according to officials of the company, by spontaneous combustion, due to the large amount of dust.

All of the injured, with the exception of one, were working on the sixth floor, sacking the corn dust as it came from the refining plant.

The concussion blew out the whole east side of the sixth story, and threw everything in its path against the west side.

GOV. FOLK INJURED

Chauffeur Attempts to Keep Automobile from Overturning.

Muscantine, Ia.—Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk was injured in an auto smash-up near Muscantine, when, to save the machine from turning turtle, the driver took a ditch and hit a telegraph pole.

Mr. Folk and three companions were hurled out of the machine and the governor sustained bruises on his right arm and left leg. His right wrist also was sprained when he struck the bank. Besides sustaining severe injuries the governor's clothing was badly torn. The machine was wrecked.

NOTED EDITOR DEAD.

Baltimore, Md.—Col. Harvey W. Scott, editor and part owner of the Portland Oregonian, died at the Johns Hopkins hospital following an operation for a minor trouble. The body was shipped to Portland, Ore., and the funeral will be held next Saturday or Sunday.

His death was unexpected and was a blow to his relatives. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, February 1, 1838, and was reared on a farm. He later received a classical education and went to Oregon in 1852.

He had been an editor of the Oregonian since 1865. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Special Session Will Be Called.

Galveston, Tex.—The blocking of the ten-mile liquor bill in the Texas senate has decided Gov. Campbell to call a special session of the Thirty-second legislature in December to give Texas prohibition.

May Revolutionize Mathematics.

Kansas City.—Michael Angelo McGinnis, serving a ten-year sentence for forgery in the Missouri penitentiary, claims to have made mathematical discoveries which will have a sweeping influence on that science.

Sleepwalker Killed by Brother.

Albany, Ga.—Mistaken for a burglar while walking in his sleep Julius Land, the 16-year-old son of a wealthy merchant of this place, was shot and killed by his elder brother, Ivey Land.

JESUS NEARING JERUSALEM

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 21, 1910

Specialy Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 20:17-34.

Memory verses 25-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."—Matt. 20:28.

TIME.—March A. D. 30. In the last month of Jesus' ministry. After the raising of Lazarus (John 11).

PLACE.—Perea, beyond Jordan.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

An Example.—The Splendid Heroism of Christ.—Va. 17:19. The company of disciples led by the Master were now drawing near to Jerusalem. Jesus with a clear vision of all that was before him, was moving steadily on, "with majesty and heroism," to the terrible scenes of mockery, rejection, and crucifixion, which were close at hand.

The heroism of Christ was the greater because

He was perfectly able to escape the pain and death to which he was going.

"Thinkest thou," he said to Peter, "that I cannot now pray to my father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" (Matt. 26:53.) They guarded his spirit from falling, but he chose to go to his death.

"Therefore doth my father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again" (John 10:17, 18).

He gave himself for the greatest and most worthy cause in all history.

A Warning.—Two Ambitious Young Men.—Va. 20:23. Who wish to be heroes, but set out in the wrong way. However at length they became greater men and greater heroes in Christ's way, than their highest dreams at this time.

20. The mother of Zebedee's children. Not little children, but sons. From comparing Matt. 27:55, 56, with Mark 15:40; 16:1, it appears that her name was Salome. The sons were James and John (Mark 10:35). According to Mark, the sons came making the request for themselves. This agrees with Matthew, for she came with her sons.

The Request and Its Motive. "What wilt thou?" It was best for them to spread out in the clear light their secret thoughts and hopes. Such a statement is often more than half a cure. "Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom." That is, in the two chief places of honor. The first place of honor was the right hand of the sovereign; the second, the left hand.

"Ye know not what ye ask." They knew not the greatness of the favor they asked—how blessed beyond their highest dreams it was to sit on the right hand of the Son of God, how radiant the glories of that kingdom were to be.

"Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of?" Have you counted the cost? Can you pay the price?

"They say unto him, We are able." The language of assurance somewhat overweening, for it was the assurance not wholly of faith, but partly of ignorance of themselves and of the future. They fled with the other disciples, in the night of the arrest.

Jesus showed them the only true way, and turned them from the path they thought led to the desired good, but which led them away from the goal. They drank the Lord's cup. Judas alone took the wrong way, and utterly failed of his hopes.

True Greatness. How to Make the Most of Life.—Va. 24:28. "And when the ten heard it, they were moved with indignation." This shows that they had the same feelings as the two brothers.

It is our own faults that we most condemn when we see them mirrored in others. The selfish think others are selfish; the fretful think others are in bad temper. They were all in one boat. They all alike needed the instruction which Jesus proceeds to give.

"But Jesus called them unto him." Their controversy in the last verse had been carried on aside and apart from Jesus. "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles, i. e., this is the plan in the worldly kingdoms, in distinction from his spiritual kingdom. "Exercise dominion over them." Lord it over them, exercise tyrannical and arbitrary power. Not for the good of the governed, but for the advantage of the rulers themselves, as the French king said, voicing the old idea of kingship, "I am the state."

The Need of Opened Eyes.—Va. 23:34. There is not room to enter upon this section of the lesson in detail; and to do so, even if we could, would detract from the great lesson we have been studying.

Jesus and his disciples have crossed the Jordan and reached Jericho on the way to Jerusalem.

The True Greatness. 26. "But it shall not be so among you." The whole principle of Christ's kingdom is the exact opposite of the usual worldly plan. Nearly all the evils that have come to the church have come through a disregard of this command—a desire to be honored and to rule, rather than to serve and help. "But whosoever will be great among you," Jesus does not forbid the desire to be great, but only the desire for selfish greatness. The wish to be greater than others is a wrong ambition. The wish to be as great, as good, as possible, is right, but has its dangers.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON WINS SUIT.

Demurrer to Plaintiff's Petition Was Sustained by Court.

Lexington, Ky.—In the circuit court Judge Parker handed down his decision in the case of J. T. Slade and others against the city of Lexington and others, better known as the waterworks case. The demurrer to the plaintiff's petition was sustained and the court held that the city might enter into a renewal of its contract with the Lexington Hydraulic and Manufacturing Co., owners of the local reservoirs, for a period of 25 years.

The question on which the decision rests is whether or not the renewal clause of the original contract was binding or whether it was merely a statement of intention to contract. The clause provided that at the end of 25 years, unless the city purchased the waterworks, the contract should be renewed for a term of 25 years. The constitution of the state adopted since that time prohibits contracts under such circumstances for a term of more than 20 years.

Judge Parker held that the "shall renew" was a contract, and that the constitution can not impair contracts entered before its adoption.

An exception to the ruling of the court was noted by Samuel M. Wilson, of counsel for the original petitioners, and an appeal may be taken.

BODY FOUND IN CISTERN.

Disappearance of Son of Italian Fruit Dealer Solved.

Lexington, Ky.—Floating in a disused cistern in a vacant lot at Lime-stone and second streets the body of Frank Demma, 12, who had been missing since the afternoon of July 15, has been found. The boy was a son of Joseph Demma, an Italian fruit dealer. The find was made by John Muth, son of P. Muth, a baker, who owns the property in which the cistern is located. The condition of the body was such that it was ordered taken immediately to a vault in Lexington cemetery.

The belief is gaining ground that the Demma boy was murdered. His father and mother visited the cistern the day after the disappearance and nothing was found there then. People in the neighborhood say the weights on the covering had not been moved for weeks and that the weights could not have been lifted by the boy.

SHERIFF GETS PRISONERS.

Governor's Order to Militia Averts Threatened Clash of Authority.

Paducah, Ky.—Following an order from Gov. Willson, the prisoners arrested in Lyon county for the murder of Axiom Cooper, a cropper, who was shot at a barbecue at Sinalide and who died later, were surrendered by Col. Bassett, in command of the state guard on duty here, to Sheriff L. L. Cash, who placed them in jail at Ed-dyville.

The action of the governor probably averted a clash between the troops and civil authorities, who were at swords' points owing to Col. Bassett's refusal to give the sheriff possession of the men under arrest.

As there were several witnesses to the shooting, the real facts are expected to be ferreted out at the examining trial, which has not yet been set, but probably will take place the latter part of the week at Eddyville.

FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT.

Constable Tried to Collect Execution in Kentucky and Trouble Ensues.

London, Ky.—A telephone message from McKee, Jackson county, tells of an affray near Grayhawk in which four men were seriously wounded. Neal Vickers, a constable, went to the home of J. P. Adkins to collect an execution, and, being alone, was forced to leave empty-handed by Adkins and his two sons.

Vickers returned with two other men. The trouble was soon started again, and a general fight followed, in which Vickers was shot through the thigh and seriously and probably fatally stabbed in the side.

Adkins and his son William were both shot and dangerously wounded, and another son, Irvine Adkins, was beaten over the head with a large revolver and seriously hurt. Vickers and the old man Adkins both are possibly fatally injured.

Morgantown.—Agents have been in Morgantown in an effort to establish a rival packet line for Green and Barren rivers, between Bowling Green and Evansville, Ind. Capt. Elmore Bewley, of Bowling Green, has secured a boat and will enter the trade.

Louisville.—With his head almost severed from the body, John Beel, 29, a negro, was found at Hancock and Madison streets by two policemen. It is alleged that a negro called Ben Brown did the cutting with a razor and escaped.

Kentucky Intelligence

Lexington.—The police are hunting Green Bastin, a farm hand, who recently married in the High Bridge section a daughter of William Buckley, his employer. He is charged with desertion after having obtained over \$30 under false pretenses.

Shepherdsville.—In two weeks the Bullitt county fair begins, and the greatest exhibition of stock and farm products of the fair's history is looked for. A day has been set aside for Louisville, when a record-breaking crowd is looked for.

Louisville.—Alexander M. McCracken, 70, builder of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad and who was its first superintendent, died at his residence here of an aneurism. Mr. McCracken came to Louisville in 1887. He was born in Bucyrus, O., in 1840.

Frankfort.—Miss Mary Ann Bean, of Lexington, has been appointed clerk and stenographer in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture Rafkin, and Miss Ethel Reid, of Glasgow, sister-in-law of Phil Grinstead, becomes clerk in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Regenstien.

Maysville.—Lieut. Gov. William H. Cox, who has been confined to his home and bed here for the past three weeks, is much improved and hopes to be able to attend to his business interests. Gov. Cox is, however, very weak and it will be some time before he has regained his vigorous health.

Frankfort.—Mott Ayres, of Fulton, sergeant of the state senate and former state fire marshal was elected as employment agent by the Prison Commission, the place having been created by the present legislature. It is the duty of the Employment Agent to look after the paroled prisoners, keep in touch with them and obtain positions for them before they are released from the prison.

Louisville.—By the explosion of gasoline stoves at about the same time of day, but in different parts of the city, two women, Mrs. W. Bryan and Mrs. W. J. Stammermann were seriously burned about the head and arms. Both attempted to fill the gasoline tank while the stoves were lighted. The fire department was called in each case.

Lexington.—Harvey Musselman, 17, who was sent to the Greenleaf Reform school from Irvington, Breckinridge county, for housebreaking, hanged himself. About a year ago the boy was shot in the right foot and the member was amputated. When he came to the reform school his limb was inflamed and he was sent to the hospital of the institution for treatment.

Louisville.—The largest pool of wool ever sold in Kentucky was that disposed of by Boone county growers at Burlington, Ky., when 400,000 pounds was purchased by D. Davis & Son and Isaac Rosenbaum & Sons, of this city. The price paid for the best grades was 26½¢. The wool is said to be the choicest in the state. According to the local purchasers the total price is near \$90,000.

Frankfort.—At a meeting of the capitol commission the contract was let for the construction of the approach from Todd street to the capitol to Kent K. Kern, of Indianapolis, a son-in-law of John E. Glenn, of this city. The consideration is \$23,450. The contract for the plumbing for the approach was let to Charles Whitehead, of this city, at \$1,307.25. The approach will be made of granite and Bedford stone.

Lexington.—A. V. Combs, a gauger in the internal revenue service, and Florence Mooney Combs, his wife, were divorced by the circuit court. The custody of their 10-year-old son was given to Miss Carrie Mooney, an aunt of Mrs. Combs, and to Mrs. Shields, the mother of Combs, for stated periods alternately. The case has been in court for about a year and many sensational allegations were made on both sides.

Lexington.—At a meeting of the board of health it was stated by President J. C. Carriek that there are 15 cases of typhoid fever in the city which are directly traceable to one dairy. The dairyman and his son are in the hospital and the sale of milk and butter from the plant has been suspended. It was found that the dairyman had been washing his pails, crocks and cans with water from a cistern and that this water had been infected with typhoid germs.

Frankfort.—Judge Finley E. Fogg, prison commissioner, filed with the secretary of state and the Railroad Commission articles of incorporation of the Cane Valley Railroad Co., of Morgan county. The road will be built from Cannel City to the mouth of Cane creek, opening a rich coal and mineral deposit, and will be 13 miles long. The incorporators have put up \$100,000 for the road. They are Henry W. Holly, Francis M. Leach, Chas. H. Potter, William F. Wood and S. R. Collier.

Lebanon.—Uriah Myers, a wealthy business man of this section, died at Elizabeth hospital here. Ten days ago he underwent an operation, his left leg being amputated at the hip, caused by cancer of the bone. For some time he had been a merchant at Mitchellburg.

Mt. Sterling.—Thomas Fox, 27, son of G. T. Fox, fell into the water at the Gatewood pond while watching boys seine and expired. It is believed he was attacked with heart trouble, as he stepped into the cold water. He was quickly taken out, but nothing could be done for him.

KNIGHT'S TEMPLAR HOLD TRIENNIAL IN CHICAGO

Great Conclave Presided Over by Acting Grand Master Melish—Wonderful Parade Through Elaborately Decorated Streets Is the Most Spectacular Feature.

Chicago.—Marching to the music of forty-two bands and the almost equally melodious cheers of hundreds of thousands of their relatives, friends and admirers, some 50,000 Knights Templar took part August 9 in the greatest parade ever held by the order. Their waving plumes and fine uniforms were fittingly set off by the beautiful decorations of the streets and buildings, and the scene was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it.

This magnificent parade was the climax, in a spectacular way, of the thirty-first triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which opened here on Sunday, Aug. 7. In accordance with the time honored custom of the grand encampment, the doings of the week began with divine service.

Begin With Divine Service.

The sir knights selected Orchestra hall for this purpose and entirely filled



Acting Grand Master Melish.

the body of that hall to listen to a sermon on "Templarism" delivered by Rev. Dr. George H. MacAdam of Madison, Wis., in the absence of Sir Knight George C. Rafter of Cheyenne, Wyo., very eminent grand prelate of the grand encampment. The music was in charge of the grand organist of the grand commandery of Illinois, the choir consisting of several male quartets belonging to the order in this state. The Grand Encampment of the United States marched to the hall escorted by sir knights of the various commanderies of Cook county, commanded by Benjamin S. Wilson, chairman of the escort committee. In many of the leading churches of the city special services were held which were attended by visiting knights and their families.

Monday was devoted mainly to the receiving of the grand and subordinate commanderies and escorting them to their hotels. It is estimated that fully 100,000 visitors came with the knights and that about 300,000 other excursionists have flocked to the city this week in consequence of the conclave. Of course every hotel was thronged and thousands of the visitors found quarters in private residences.

On Monday evening all the local and visiting commanderies kept open house at their respective headquarters, and many of the visitors found their way to the various amusement parks and the theaters.

Parade of The Knights.

The "grand parade" of Tuesday was the largest parade of Knights Templar ever held. The preparations were elaborate and Michigan boulevard was most elaborately decorated. The sir knights formed in line of march on the boulevard south of Thirty-first street, and signal to move was given by the guns of Battery B, I. N. G., the detachment for the purpose being composed of Knights Templar all of whom are members of the battery. The same detachment fired the salute to the grand master.

Marching northward in Michigan boulevard, the parade passed, near Hubbard court, beneath an entrance arch built in the form of an ancient battlement with its towers and turrets. This was intended to represent the entrance to the city, and as the column passed under it, buglers stationed on its heights heralded the approach of each grand division.

Next the knights came abreast of the first grand stand, one-half mile in length, and this needed no decorations, for it was filled to its capacity mainly with ladies whose beautiful summer costumes made it like a vast garden. About 50,000 persons were in this immense stand, as at its center was a gorgeous throne on which sat the acting grand master, William Brownell Melish of Cincinnati, who became head of the order on the recent death of Grand Master Henry W. Rugg of Providence, R. I. Mr. Melish will be regularly elected grand master before the close of the conclave.

Just north of the Art Institute the

parade passed before another reviewing stand in which were Mayor Busse, the city council and the park commissioners.

Beautiful "Templar Way."

At Washington street the marchers turned west to State, where they entered on the "Templar Way." This stretch extended from Randolph to Van Buren street and was made beautiful by a handsome arch and massive Corinthian columns of pure white erected thirty-three feet apart on both sides of the street. Festoons of natural laurel connected the columns, and the bright red cross and the shield and coat of arms of the order were prominent in the scheme of decoration.

Moving south to Jackson boulevard, the knights again turned west, and near the federal building passed before yet another reviewing stand which accommodated Governor Deneen and his staff. Marching north on La Salle street, the parade passed beneath the grand commandery arch of pure white which spanned the street at the La Salle hotel, the headquarters of the grand commandery of Illinois. This was a beautiful structure designed by one of Chicago's most famous sculptors. Upon its top stood the figures of mounted knights fourteen feet high. At the new city hall on Washington street the parade was dismissed, after marching forty-three blocks.

Care For the Marchers.

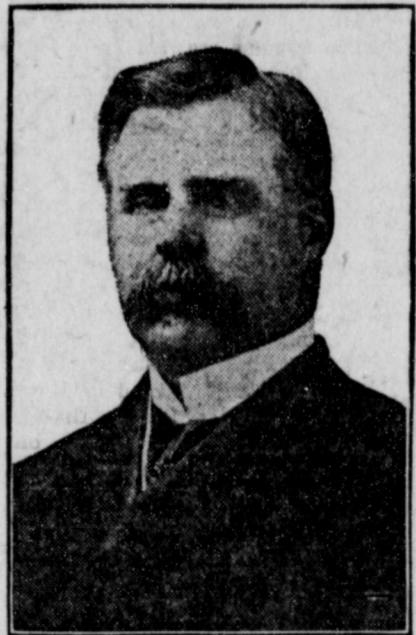
Everything that could be thought of for the comfort of the paraders and the spectators was done by the local committees. In nearly every block along the line of march were stationed physicians who were also knights templar, with trained nurses and equipment for emergency cases. In addition, emergency hospitals to be kept open day and night during the conclave were established at many points in the center of the city, and at the West Side ball park which was selected as the place for the competitive drills.

Wednesday and Thursday were the days set apart for the drills for which handsome trophies are awarded, and band concerts, sight seeing and many receptions were on the program.

Entrancing Scenes at Night.

The scene in the streets at night was especially beautiful, for all the arches, festoons and columns of the decorative scheme were brilliantly illuminated, and on State street, in addition to the "Templar Way," the merchants had put up decorations that transformed the great shopping district into a veritable fairy land.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular feature of the night display was the wonderful electric set piece erected in Grant park on the lake front, reproducing in colossal size the official emblem or badge of the conclave. It was 150 feet high and its 5,000 power-



Grand Generalissimo MacArthur.

ful electric lights of varied colors brilliantly illuminated all that part of the city.

Much of the success of the conclave must be attributed to the efforts of John D. Cleveland, grand commander of Illinois and president of the triennial executive committee. Arthur MacArthur of Troy, N. Y., is the very eminent grand generalissimo of the grand encampment and W. Frank Pierce of San Francisco the grand captain general.

Among the most noted of the visiting masons from other lands are: The Right Hon. the Earl of Euston, pro grand master of the great priory of England and Wales; the Lord Athlone, past great constable; Thomas Fraser, great great herald; F. C. Van Duzer, past great standard bearer; H. J. Homer, acting grand master banner bearer; John Ferguson, past preceptor of England and Wales, and the Right Hon. Luther B. Archibald, most eminent grand master of the great priory of Canada, and official staff.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Butter—Extras 30½¢ lb, firsts 29¢, fancy dairy 21¢. Poultry—Hens 13¢ lb, spring chickens 15¢, spring ducks 2 lbs and over 13¢, turkeys 8 lbs and over 18½¢. Eggs—Prime firsts 18½¢ doz, firsts 15½¢. Apples—Pippins \$2 a4 bbl, weathy \$2.75a3.75. Cabbage—Homegrown 50a60¢ bbl, Huckleberries—\$3.75a4.25 bu. Onions—White 65a 70¢ bu. Peaches—Fancy \$2.50 bu, Potatoes—Homegrown \$2a2.25 bbl, sweet \$3.75a4 bbl. Pears—Bartlett \$2a2.25 bu. Plums—Wild Goose \$1a1.50 bu, abundant 75¢a\$1.25, damsons \$1.50a 1.75 6-basket crate. Sugar Corn—10a 12½¢ doz. String Beans—10a25¢ bu. Tomatoes—Homegrown \$1a1.25 bu.

Cincinnati Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1a1.02, No. 3 red 93a98¢. Corn—No. 2 white 67a67½¢, No. 3 white 66½a67¢, No. 2 yellow 66a 66½¢ No. 3 yellow 65½a66¢, No. 2 mixed 66a66½¢, yellow ear 65a67¢, mixed ear 65a67¢, white ear 65a67¢. Oats—No. 2 white 37½a38½¢, No. 3 white 37a37½¢, standard white 38a38½¢, No. 2 mixed 36a36½¢, No. 3 mixed 35½a36¢. Hay—New: No. 1 timothy \$18a 18.50. Old: No. 1 timothy \$19a19.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50a18. Barley—No. 2 spring 72a74¢. Rye—No. 2 78a80¢, No. 3 75a77¢. Malt—Spring barley \$35a90¢.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$6a6.75, butcher steers, extra \$6a6.35, good to choice \$5a5.85, heifers, extra \$5.10a5.25, good to choice \$4.25a5, cows, extra \$4.75a 4.85, good to choice, \$4a4.65. Bulls—Bolognas \$4a4.50, fat bulls \$4.50a5, Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7a8.75. Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.35a8.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.70a 8.80, mixed packers \$8.65a8.80, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75a7, light shippers \$9a9.15, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8.90a9.15. Sheep—Extra \$4.15a 4.25, good to choice \$3.35a4.10. Lambs—Extra \$7.10, good to choice \$6a7, yearlings \$4a5.

CONDITIONS OPTIMISTIC

Reports Portend Better Trade Than Superficial Aspects Seem to Warrant.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business conditions are irregular and at some points unsatisfactory and yet, while falling short in volume and minus that state of buoyancy that existed at the beginning of the year, it is better than the superficial aspect of the leading markets makes it appear.

Reports from the principal trade centers are of especial interest, because in the main they are optimistic. One declares that belief in fair activity in the fall is more genuine. Another reports considerable improvement, notably among jobbers of woollens and cottons. Another reports quite an active wholesale movement in dry goods. A leading city in the northwest reports increased confidence, larger buying and some reinstatement of canceled orders. A neighboring market reports sales equal to a year ago.

Pig iron production continues to diminish, but the demand for steel products and particularly for wire, pipe and structural materials is large. Prices as a rule show little change, but the tendency is still downward.

The low condition report on cotton was one of the underlying causes for a further hardening of values in primary cotton goods and yarn markets. Curtailment of productions has become drastic and also is influencing prices. The demand from printers, converters and the manufacturing trades who must anticipate their wants, is better, but jobbers still buy conservatively.

Expert trade with the far east is slow, but there is a very satisfactory miscellaneous business with Hayti, Manila, San Domingo, Central America and some South American ports. Spring openings on woollens and worsteds have not been attended with any keen buying yet. Buyers are numerous in the central markets and operations are still very conservative.

New orders for footwear come in slowly, but New England plants are fairly well engaged and manufacturers have a considerable volume of reserve contracts on hand. The price question retards new business somewhat. The leather market is still a waiting one and business is restricted in most quarters. Trade in domestic packer hides is less active, but sufficient business is consummated to advance the market about half a cent on all varieties.

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Business failures for the week ending August 4 were 166 in the United States, against 198 last week, 184 in the like week of 1909, 205 in 1908, 157 in 1907 and 137 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, which compares with 41 for the last week and 27 in the like week of 1909.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States for the week ending August 4 aggregated 1,275,730 bushels, against 1,246,743 bushels last week and 1,534,558 bushels this week last year. For the five weeks ending August 4 exports are 6,323,743 bushels, against 6,928,289 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 419,154 bushels, against 315,831 bushels last week and 58,577 bushels in 1909. For the five weeks ending August 4 corn exports are 1,717,625 bushels, against 388,104 bushels last year.



COL. LOCKE ON TEMPERANCE

Regards Restrictive Laws as Only Intended for Temporary Check—Sums Up Situation.

Illustrative of the thought which individual citizens are giving to the temperance movement is the following expression of opinion from Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian union. When asked to sum up the causes of the present day situation, Mr. Locke said: "The recent very noticeable interest in the effort for temperance legislation indicates, I think, that people are beginning to realize the extent to which intemperance reaches into and affects the every-day life of the community."

"To those having at heart the interest of the city, the state and the nation this awakening to the evil of the situation and the interest manifested even by those who are not total abstainers must be gratifying. While the present prohibitory legislation may not offer a final solution of the problem, it clearly indicates that the people are generally aroused as to the seriousness of the situation and are led to take any action which will tend to improve conditions, even if it be only to temporarily check the evil until further investigation and the application of modern scientific methods of study any analysis may offer a more satisfactory solution."

"The increased adoption of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor does not, I think, signify a growing conviction that such is the only wise or proper solution of the liquor problem, but that it is a temporary check, and helpful, until a better means is at hand. The study of modern conditions in our penal institutions and of the general social condition, leads more and more to a realization that the remedy for these public ills lies not in attempting to administer punishment, or to make cures for the damage which has been done, but rather in adopting measures that will prevent the occurrence of the difficulties. More and more it is coming to be felt that inebriety as well as, indeed, most of the criminal offenses, are due to some defective mental condition rather than to deliberate disposition to be bad or mean."

"The treatment of the drunkard, as well as the criminal generally, is becoming more and more to be looked upon as necessarily more of a hospital treatment. The success which has tended the work at the State hospital at Foxboro along this line is interesting."

"In connection with the forward movement for temperance, I wish that more effort might be made to provide, amid proper surroundings, the sociability and good-fellowship which is found in the saloon. This sociability and good-fellowship are, to my mind, quite as much the attraction to the saloon as the liquor."

ALCOHOL AID TO PNEUMONIA

Well Known Clinical Fact That Users of Liquor Fare Badly When Attacked by Disease.

It is a well-known clinical fact that those addicted to the use of alcohol fare very badly when attacked by pneumonia. Indeed, the mortality among drinkers is very high in every disease; but is especially marked in pneumonia. Dr. Julius Pohlman was struck by this fact, and in order to test it performed a number of experiments he has recorded in the Medical News.

Pneumonia is considered by the best authorities as an infectious disease, and, from its organisms, there is supposed to spread through the system a toxin, called pneumo-toxine, against which weak bodies struggle with great difficulty, or in vain, says Health. The disease is more than a mere congestion of the lungs. Dr. Pohlman, in his experiments, took some strong and lusty dogs, and injected into the trachea, just below the larynx of each one, some pure alcohol, and noted the effect.

His work seems to have been done rather unscientifically, but his conclusions agree with clinical experience, although of much less value. However, his work will give the anti-vivisectionists something to talk about.

His theory is that, if to a congestion of the lungs brought on by alcohol a pneumonia be added, the individual stands little chance of recovering.

While the study of the blood serum in pneumonia has not advanced quite as far and to such practical results as in diphtheria, still it is pretty well agreed that during an attack of acute lobar pneumonia there is in circulation in the blood a certain substance which may be called pneumo-toxine, which in fatal cases causes death, being disseminated all through the body with the blood, while the organisms, as a rule, in simple cases, stay in the lungs. In cases that recover from pneumonia there is noticed at the time of the crisis and after that there is a disappearance of pneumo-toxine from the blood, and there is found an antidote to it, which has been called anti-pneumo-toxine, and experiments with this anti-pneumo-toxine, from a convalescent patient injected subcutaneously into one very ill with pneumonia, have shown that the serum in this stage has some curative properties.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

GRAY HAWK
Gray Hawk, Aug. 4.—W. Anderson preached at Gray Hawk last Sunday. His text was "Be not deceived. God is not mocked." There was a large crowd in attendance and good order. A Baptist association meeting will be held at Oak Grove church Aug. 24, 25, and 26th. A serious fight took place near the Devil's Den between Neal Vickers and Preston Adkins with his boys. Vickers is constable and went to Bill Adkins to collect a cost that was against him in a damage suit. The result was a fight in which Preston and Bill Adkins were shot in the thigh and I. Adkins hurt in the head and also badly shot. Vickers was severely cut in the face. It is reported that the row, after Vickers had collected the money, was straightened out.

DOUBLELICK
Doublelick, Aug. 6.—There is a great deal of sickness here. Old Uncle Jimmie Hammond died the first of Aug. He leaves a wife and several grown children to mourn his loss. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Callahan, a fine boy the 31st of July. Our school is progressing nicely with Mrs. Charley Abney as teacher. Mrs. Frank Jones of East Bernstadt visited relatives in Lone Valley last week. Several from Big Hill attended church Sunday at Pine Grove. Mrs. Mary Hammond visited Mrs. Witt of Doublelick Tuesday. Crops look fine considering the late spring. Most everybody is done harvesting.

HUGH
Hugh, Aug. 8.—Will Parks is with his sister at Whites Station now, but is not improving. Albert Baker of Illinois is visiting friends and relatives here. Robert Baker went to Kerby Knob Sunday. Mrs. Elizabeth Hale is not well this week. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns visited G. M. Benge Sunday. Matt Green and his mother passed thru here Sunday enroute to McKee. Grover Drew and wife visited at Bob Hale's Sunday. T. W. Azbill made a flying trip to Pig Pen Hollow Saturday. John Parks is closing out his merchandise here and expects to move to Whites Station the first of the year. Sorry to say our Sunday school has fallen thru. It is, however, thru our own neglect, on account of rainy evenings and muddy weather. R. I. Hale was elected school trustee in this district. John Parks and children are visiting at Whites Station.

BIDS WANTED

For Jackson County School Houses.

Sealed bids will be received from now until Sept. 1, 1910, for building School Houses in Sub-Districts No. 8, Alcorn, and No. 14, Pond District, in Educational Division No. 5, also one in Sub-District No. 10, Morris, in Educational Division No. 4.

Size of each house to be 24 by 30 feet, and 10 feet from floor to ceiling.

Roof to be made of VVV Crimp Galvanized Iron Roofing.

Not less than 9 good solid dressed stone foundation pillars. Three good solid oak foundation sills extending the whole length of the house. Solid oak sleepers 2 by 10 inches, laid 2 feet apart.

Each of said houses to be ceiled with good pine lumber, well seasoned and well dressed. Weatherboarded with first class poplar lumber, well seasoned and well dressed, to be 6 inches wide, and laid not more than four and one-half inches to the weather.

All studding, sleepers and rafters must be well braced tied and supported.

Said contractor to build a first class flue of stone or brick from the lower part of the ceiling to 2 feet above the comb of the roof.

Each of said houses to be painted with two coats of first class paint well mixed and well applied.

One Black-board extending all the way across the rear end of the house, to be 6 feet wide well blacked with the proper material.

Three windows on each side of the house, regular size and good shutters for same.

Floor to be laid double of No. 1 pine lumber 1 by 5 inches wide.

Two doors made of first class pine lumber, well hung and furnished with lock and keys.

All of said work to be done in good style and first class workmanship.

Said bids must be sealed and sent to J. J. Davis, Chairman of the County Board of Education. The said County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the County Board of Education, this 30th day of July 1910.

J. J. Davis, Chairman.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Aug. 8.—There is much sickness in this vicinity. Maude and Ella Parks were the guests of Katherine Wagers Friday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wagers visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner Saturday night and Sunday. Ruth Scrivner and John Burnam of Richmond went home last week after a visit with relatives here. Katherine Wagers visited in Irvine one day last week. Dr. J. P. Sutton visited home folks at Beattyville the first of last week. Mrs. J. A. Tipton died at her home on Dug Hill Saturday morning. She was buried here Sunday morning. Quite a number attended Court at Irvine Monday. Laura West of Irvine visited relatives here last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Aug. 7.—Terry Gentry, Esther Gentry and Nora Peters in company with Vesta Roberts visited T. Wilson's at Big Springs Saturday and Sunday. William Bicknell and family of Blake visited relatives here Sunday. Married July 27th J. H. Brewer to Miss Susan Carroll. U. Shepherd who left two weeks ago for Hamilton returned home a few days ago. Reports are that the O. K. Lumber Company will begin business in a few days. Mr. Henry Price of Vincent visited his sick son Arthur Bryant at Blake a few days ago who is low with fever. Melvin Short of Jackson County is visiting relatives here this week. The graded school at Oak Grove will begin about the middle of August. Teachers are from Barboursville. G. B. Crank of Sturgeon was at Island Creek Saturday on business. Arthur Bryant who has had fever for four weeks is better. Mrs. Mattie Carmack and Martha E. Gentry visited Mrs. Calley McGeorge Sunday. W. B. Roberts is low with fever. Mrs. Molley Hammons of Cincinnati in company with Mrs. Molley Harvey of Richmond are visiting relatives here. W. L. Peters left Wednesday for a week's visit at Berea to locate property for the future. W. H. Venable of Vincent visited friends at Blake Wednesday and stayed over till Thursday. Caleb Powers is still gaining votes every day. It is safe to say without any doubt he will receive one thousand majority in Owsley County. Men who were for Edwards one week ago today are for Powers.

CLAY COUNTY

DORY

Dory, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Susie Banks and children visited Mrs. America Brewster Sunday. Green Singleton started for Lexington this morning. Misses Martha and Della Banks visited at Elj Singleton's Sunday accompanied by Hattie Brewster. Ettie Byrd will start for Lexington this week. Mrs. Susie Edwards gave the young folks a party last Saturday night. All reported a good time. Morris Combs' house burned down last week. David Allen is getting along fine with his school, with good scholars and good attendance. J. R. Murray is low with fever. Henry Banks is some better.

BRIGHTSHADE

Brightshade, Aug. 5.—Messrs. E. G. and Tolman Garrard visited here last week on business. A large rattlesnake crawled into the kitchen of Robert Greer, but was killed by his wife and Mrs. Ada Smith before it escaped. Mrs. Sarah Smallwood who has been sick for consumption for several weeks died July 18. She leaves many friends to mourn her loss. The little child of Mrs. Gilbert Smith who has been sick for several months died July 18. Dora Hubbard who has been very ill with pneumonia is improving nicely. Joseph Smallwood and Samuel Smith have gone to the railroad for work. Bailum Stewart lost a fine cow last week. She was grazing on a high cliff and accidentally stepped over and was hurled to her death.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Aug. 6.—Corn crops are looking well. The little boy of Martha Shelton is ill. W. N. Burch attended the Institute at Booneville this week and reports one of the best ever held at that place. R. H. Bowman has been to London this week on business. Wm. Steward is reported very sick. Lula Allen of Taft has been staying with Lula Burch this week. Little Evan Smith has fever. Willie Murray is also reported sick with fever. If people would talk less and think more about the Congressional race that is pending in this district they would know better how to cast their votes for the best man and the best measures.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 7c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

VINE

Vine, Aug. 5.—Lewis Ferguson who has typhoid fever is some better. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wyatt of Moores Creek visited relatives here last week. Matt Pennington and Jno. Ferguson visited friends and relatives in Lincoln County last week. Mrs. Bill Whitmore is very ill with typhoid fever. W. M. Ferguson and wife of Cartersville are visiting in Clay County this week. W. T. Brown is no better. Charley Ferguson is visiting friends and relatives here, but will return to Cincinnati the first of September.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—Died last Tuesday night, the infant baby of Mrs. Lula Sutton. James Evans and wife are not in good health. Mrs. Charley Spurlock is planning to start for Indiana Saturday where she will make her future home. Laurence Hale whose foot was cut off by a freight train some time ago is almost well. Ed Hale who has been working at Coalmont has returned home again. Mrs. Zella Taylor who is visiting relatives here will soon start home.

BONHAM

Bonham, Aug. 4.—The rainy weather is making crops of all kinds look fine. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, a fine boy. Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reams, a fine girl. Our school is progressing nicely with a large attendance. Preston Edwards is teacher. J. C. Catchen has sold a part of his farm to William Hamilton for seven hundred and fifty dollars.

MADISON COUNTY

HARTS

Harts, Aug. 9.—There was no church at Silver Creek Sunday. Mr. Pearson failed to fill his appointment. James LeForce of Oklahoma and sister, Sarah visited Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson from Wednesday till Friday. They go from here to Bell Co. Pearl McClure is visiting with friends at Burnside. Mrs. C. C. Logsdon is visiting her sister Mrs. Jim Chaney of Valley View. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Carrier of Indiana are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hawkins. Will Stephens of Rockford was in our town Saturday to attend the Fair. Geo. Bowlin and wife of Wallaceon are visiting the latter's parents this week. There will be preaching at the Jones Chapel next Saturday and Sunday by the Rev. Bryant. J. E. Hammond and family of Disputanta visited Jno. Lake from Friday until Sunday. Lee Wallen of Oklahoma has been visiting his uncle J. S. Wilson. Mrs. Thos. Dougherty is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lewis of Berea. Dottie Jones attended the Berea fair. The Rev. Hudson preached at Jas. Barrett's Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Virginia Payne was in our midst Saturday night from Disputanta.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

FOR SALE—150 acres land near Dripping Springs, 80 acres in cultivation, well watered and good buildings. New stock barn and good orchard, one mowing machine and rake and other farming tools, 15 stacks of hay. For further information call on or address C. H. Todd, Crab Orchard, Ky.

CONWAY

Conway, Aug. 8.—Elmer Williams and wife have gone to Brush Creek where Mr. Williams is to have an operation performed. Chas. Bowman has gone to Mt. Vernon to have his throat treated. Mr. H. H. Dalley has been very sick but is some better now. Several attended the Berea fair and report it a good one. Della Baker of Berea is visiting friends. Ben Gabbard is visiting home folks. The Rev. Mainous preached here Sunday night. Chas. Bowman has sold his house and lot to Mrs. Dalton for \$400. Mr. Bowman will move to Mt. Vernon. I. A. Bowman bought a farm near Kingston for \$3,825. Aunt Retta Hiatt is here visiting friends. Mrs. Pattie Brook's baby has been very sick but is improving. School is getting along nicely with good attendance.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Aug. 9.—Crops are looking fine. Mrs. Sam Allen has been very sick the past week. Johnetta mines are in operation again. Elmer Williams is improving. Willis Allen of Gap was here on business Friday. Miss M. T. Singleton was in Mt. Vernon Monday on business. The Citizen agent has been here recently taking subscriptions. Jno. Singleton who has been with the navy for three years has returned home. Mrs. Mary Shell has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Parker of Livingston, who has consumption. Prayer services were held Sunday at McNew Chapel. The funeral of Roy Owens and sister, Rosa Mullins, will be preached the fourth Sunday in Aug. Everybody come.

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I Shall Not Want

By Byron Williams



"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want!"
He leads me away from the danger haunt,
Away from the tooth of the gray wolf gaunt.
He leads me along where the path is fair
By ways that are joyous beyond compare—
Wherever He leadeth, my footsteps dare!

"The Lord is my Shepherd," I fear no foe,
I suffer no dread of the undertow—
By rills that are laughing, I go, I go!
I go through the wood and the laden field,
I go by the bins of the harvest yield—
And ever and always my fear is sealed!

"The Lord is my Shepherd," He cares for me
At night in the dark or upon the lee—
Wherever He goes, 'tis the light I see!
By waters of peace and by pastures green,
He leadeth away by the sunlight's sheen
To realms of delight in the world's demesne!

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want!"
He leads me away from the danger haunt,
Away from the tooth of the gray wolf gaunt.
He leads me along where the path is fair
By ways that are joyous beyond compare—
Wherever He leadeth, my footsteps dare!



TRADE MORAL—Joan of Arc
was the only woman on earth able to resist a bargain advertisement—and she's dead. If you've got a bargain in something, advertise it to the women folks in this paper.

Discontent with the Action of the Courts in Criminal Cases and the Remedy
(Continued from fifth page)

It be it said that all they expect from the judge is simply to be let alone. Even the minority faction of the successful party do not expect a fair deal from the judge so elected.

I would not have it understood that there are not many judges who are doing great work, even under the handicaps of this method of election; because there are. But what I am contending for is absolute independence of the Judiciary from the sinister influences brought about by their method of election. I would have them so independent as that they might do justice to all, and at the same time enforce all the laws in the same way that they enforce some of them. This they cannot do under the present method.

Could Not Be Worse

The ideal method for the selection of judges has never yet been found; but one thing is certain—our method could not be worse. To expect our system to produce or bring to the top the best men and keep them there, when found, is to expect the impossible. The criminal will flourish in the land and Kentucky will still be "the dark and bloody ground," until we reform our system of trials, make our judges independent of party and of the criminally inclined, and give at least a broad enough discretion to our judges to enable them to do right.

Criticism of the Bar

But if I have not spared the judges, the courts or the system under which they work, what shall I say of that most important adjunct to the business of justice—the members of the Bar?

Under our system our best lawyers are simply "caretakers" for their clients, and the worst are well, God pity the worst.

The Remedy

Why should we hold on to a system which allows any member of the Bar to hold over the head of the best and fairest judge the constant threat of the Court of Appeals, even in the simplest criminal case? The only remedy is to make it impossible for

the ignorant and unqualified to get into the profession. Education will not keep all the bad men out, but a much smaller number of such men will apply if we require a thorough education as a preparation for the study of the law, and, at least, a three year's course in the law before formal examination.

Examination a Farce

It is needless to say that our circuit courts are utterly unfit for the examination of candidates for admission to the Bar, and that an examination for the Bar in this state is a farce. The one thing we need above all things in the obtaining of justice is a trained Bar. With a trained Bar and an independent and non-partisan judge and jury—each intelligent—the intelligent jury guided by a learned, humane and absolutely independent Judiciary—then, and not until then, may we expect our courts to have the respect of all the community.

The Shyster

No one who has not been a close observer of our courts can have any idea of the amount of business of the courts that is done by the shyster and the inefficient, but it is safe to say that very much more than half the number of all the cases in all of our courts are conducted by this class of lawyers. True, it is often petty business, but the methods of those men bring reproach to the whole profession, and it is they who make and unmake judges. The ravages of this class of men have been such that many of our best people judge the whole profession by this class alone. Something is radically wrong with any system that brings to the head of the profession, or near it, in any county in the state, the worst character in the county, and keeps him there till he makes a fortune; and yet I have seen our system do just that thing. It is the finest haven in all the land for the ignorant and unscrupulous knave, both in the protection of criminality and in the fleeing of the ignorant of every walk of life.

Let Minor Things Go.

There are many minor things I might suggest and which I think would help in the way of removing reproach from our courts; but till the Bench can become absolutely independent of all sinister influences, until our system shall be so changed as to have a proper care and respect for the whole community, as well as for the individual, until the system will insure the most intelligent and upright men on the jury, rather than the opposite; until we can have a trained Bar of our best men and none other to conduct our trials and help the judge, we need not worry over the minor improvements which could be suggested.



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